REGISTERED No. 73—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,651.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

on the Native Languages, double the above.

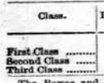
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CHALDEA, 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Lewis, R.N.R. will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st August 1873, at 4 P.M.

August 1873.		September 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	21	Leave Madras	5
„ Carwar	23	„ Coconada	7
„ Cochin for Narrakal	27	„ Vizagapatam	8
„ Alleppy	27	„ Bimlipatam	8
„ Tuticorin	29	„ Gopanlpore	9
„ Colombo	30	„ False Point	10
„ Galle	31	Arrive CALCUTTA	12
„ Negapatam	3		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for Calicut or Neilgherries can be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

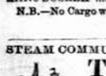
The S.S. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Hexham, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

August 1873.		Sept. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave BUSREH	1
„ Kurrachee	17	„ Fao	1
„ Guadur	18	„ Koweit	1
„ Muscat	20	„ Bushire	3
„ Bunder Abbas	22	„ Bahrein	5
„ Linga	24	„ Bunder Abbas	9
„ Bahrein	26	„ Muscat	11
„ Bushire	26	„ Guadur	13
„ Fao	28	„ Kurrachee	16
„ Mahamerah	28	Arrive BOMBAY	19
Arrive BUSREH	29		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander S. M. Hayes, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	1 0
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer DIDO, 1,235 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste, via Suez Canal, on or about the 12th August 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19 0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 22nd July 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9-10	Without Food.
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay:—

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st August 1873.

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st September 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 4th November 1871.

VIA CAPE TO HAVRE.

THE French Ship VILLE DE BRUXELLES, 366 Tons Register, A 1, now on her way to Bombay from the Malabar Coast, will load for Havre immediately on arrival. For Freight, &c., apply to

Messrs. Ed. Baudry & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S.S. WIMBLEDON are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th August 1873.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Friday, the 15th August, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. DECCAN, 3,128 Tons, and 630 H.P., Captain W. Soames, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th August 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 11th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BOMBAY, (1,527 tons and 275 H.P.,) Captain C. F. Davies, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 8th August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows:—

Sept. 25	South'pt'n	to Calcutta	Oct. 30	South'pt'n	to Bombay
Oct. 2	„	to Bombay	Nov. 6	„	to Calcutta
„ 9	„	to Calcutta	„ 13	„	to Bombay
„ 16	„	to Bombay	„ 20	„	to Calcutta
„ 23	„	to Calcutta	„ 27	„	to Bombay
			Dec. 4	„	to Calcutta

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS £66
SECOND CLASS £36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STEAMER PEHLWAN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms in No. 17, Meadow Street, the Paddle Steamer Pehlwan, of 97 Tons, and 45 Horse Power, built in Liverpool in 1861. She was thoroughly overhauled and a false new keel was put on, and fresh Iron Sheets fixed in January 1873. She may be seen at the Mazagon Bunder. She will be sold with all her Equipages including Ship's Furniture, &c.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

For Further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

At the Rooms of the Undersigned, No. 7, Meadow Street,

A nearly new Light English-built Miniature Brougham, with Lamps and Shafts, by J. Henderson.

One Ditto Self-driving Phaeton.

A new Light Palanquin Office Shigram with Lamps.

A Second hand Ditto Ditto

Few Sets of Plated and Brass Mounted Buggy Harnesses.

Few very handsome large Marble Figures with Domes.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 11th August 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Waghjee Natha, and Keswjee Waghjee, the Mortgagors, the following properties on THURSDAY, the 14th day of August 1873, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the town wall, at New Town, in Oonderia Street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos 2,42 and 2,472, containing by admeasurement 400 2-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Oonderia Street, on or towards the west by the Government vacant ground, on or towards the north by a passage and house of Akbar bin Mahomed Jaffer, and on or towards the south by a passage and house of Thacker Kessow Waghjee and Jetta Verria.

Also, all that piece or parcel of Government ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town in Khandia or Poorn Tank Street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,538, and in those of Assessment under No. 21, containing by admeasurement 214 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Public Road called Khandia Street and Poorn Tank, on or towards the west by the public passage, on or towards the north by the house of Borah Allowoodeen Tumboowalla, and on or towards the south by a passage of water and house of the said Waghjee Natha.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th August 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

5 Bales Grey Shirting 8¼ lbs.
10 „ „ T. Cloth.
12 Cases „ Dhoties.
100 Boxes Bar Soap.
1 Case 100 feet measuring Tape.
1 „ Electro-plated Cruetstands and Teatrays.

A few Hydrabad Carpets.

SALE OF FRESH OILMAN STORES and PROVISIONS from the well-known and Celebrated Purveyors, John Moir and Sons, just landed ex "Elgin."

On WEDNESDAY next, the 13th instant at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms the remainder of the Invoice of Fresh Oilman Stores, from Moir and Sons, consisting of mixed pickles, piccalilli, gerkins, French beans, assorted soup, Aberdeen pie, French butter, blader lard, strawberries in syrup, chocolate and milk, and cocoa and milk, condensed milk, flakes in syrup, duck and green peas, preserved, dried, and collard ex tongues and jelly, green peas, condensed coffee, rodels, sardines, bottled rhubarb, vanilla and orange cream cherries in brandy, syrup and noyeau, greengages in noyeau and brandy, parsley, marjoram, colouring for soups, essence of rennet, Duke of Edinburgh sauce, musiroom ketchup, essence of anchovies, essence of coffee, &c.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY next the 16th instant at 4 P.M. by order of the mortgagee Chandrabhaghai widow of Sadanand Chintoba Josey deceased and on account of Lucka Lowa alias Luckmidas Lowjee the mortgagor the following landed property pursuant to a power of sale vested in her under an indenture of mortgage dated the 27th September 1864, and the validity of which power was confirmed by the decree of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay dated the 7th day of August 1873 in an action filed by the said mortgagor against her.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned. Dated this 9th day of August 1873.

HEARN, CLEVELAND AND PEILE, Attorneys for the Mortgagee.

Particulars and descriptions of property above referred to.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 2,357 square yards or thereabouts with a well thereon and three ranges of buildings or chawls and a bungalow and a godown standing thereon situate at Girgaum without the Fort of Bombay in the subdistrict of Bholeshwar and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 147 and 638, and which said chawls, bungalow, and godown are assessed by the Collector under No. 31 and 32 and bounded on or towards the north by the property of the said Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Putloo, on or towards the south by the property of Krishna Poondlick and partly by the property of Bendia Agesson, on or towards the east by a Public passage, and on or towards the west by the property of Bendia Agesson, Purshotum Wittobs, Nana Trickam Pathuk Narayen Dewjee, and Pandoorang Manockjee, which said property is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Putloo deceased.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th August 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT,

MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHEROOT & CIGAR DEPOT.

MANILLA CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

TRICHINOPOLIES,
PONDICHERRIES,
COCONADAS,
AND
DINDIGULS,

ALL OF SELECTED TOBACCO.

Mr. NEUBERG having secured the co-operation of Agents in each of the above Tobacco-growing Districts, all of established experience, is able to offer to the Public CHEROOTS of any of the above kinds, which for quality of Tobacco, and superiority of make, he submits are unapproachable.

SAMPLES OF CHEROOTS FORWARDED POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

AMERICAN TOBACCO.

BEYNON STOCKEN & SON'S CELEBRATED TOBACCOS.

THOMAS BEARS' TOBACCOS.

J. NEUBERG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CITY BANK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1855.

HEAD OFFICE ..... { (Corner of Finch Lane), Threadneedle Street.

BRANCH OFFICES.. { No. 34, Old Bond Street. Nos. 150 & 160, Tottenham Court Road. No. 25, Ludgate Hill. No. 150, Praed Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000	0 0
(60,000 Shares of £20 each.)		
PAID-UP CAPITAL	6 0,000	0 0
RESERVED FUND	160,000	0 0

Directors:

John Jones, Esq., Chairman.

Henry Vigurs Fast, Esq.	Wm. Mc.naughtan, Esq.
John Hacklock, Esq.	William Simpson, Esq.
Andrew Lawrie, Esq.	Jonathan Thorp, Esq.
Robert Lloyd, Esq.	James E. Vanner, Esq.
Wm. McArthur, Esq., M.P.	George Young, Esq.
Joaquin de Mancha, Esq.	

Manager:—Alfred George Kennedy.

Secretary:—C. J. Worth.

ACCOUNTS opened with approved Indian and other Foreign Firms or Banks, at such moderate rates of Commission as shall be consistent with sound mutual advantage. The Interest upon such accounts is calculated at current rates on daily balances, and is made up on the 30th June and 31st December in each year.

Demand Cheques and Exchange honoured against approved previous or simultaneous Remittances. Credits opened against First-class Securities negotiable in London. Mercantile and Marginal Credits are issued, as also Letters of Credit upon any leading Commercial City, and every description of general Banking Business transacted. The Officers and Clerks of the Bank are pledged not to disclose the transactions of any of its Customers.

London, 15th July, 1873.

THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT OF THE CITY BANK, LONDON.

AT A GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS, HELD AT THE LONDON TAVERN, ON TUESDAY, 15TH JULY, 1873.

THE "Register of Shareholders" and "Register of Transfers" having been duly authenticated, the following Report was read, viz.:—

"The Directors present to the Shareholders the annexed Accounts of 'Liabilities and Assets' and 'Profit and Loss' for the Half-Year ending 30th June 1873; shewing that, after providing for Interest on Current Accounts, on Deposit Accounts, and for Bad and Doubtful Debts, the Gross Profits, including £3,180-12-5 brought forward from preceding Half-Year, were £73,215-16-9.

"Provision being made therefrom for Current Expenses and Rebate on Discounted Bills not due, the Directors declare a Dividend at the rate of £10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, add £10,000 to the Reserved Fund, thereby increased to £160,000, and carry forward £1,975-15-0 to the next Account.

"The business of the Branches established being satisfactory, the Directors decided to support representations made from Paddington for increased facilities, and have there recently opened a Branch in temporary Office No. 150, Praed Street, the prospects of which are encouraging.

"The Directors retiring upon this occasion are—

Mr. John Jones,
Mr. Jonathan Thorp,
Mr. James E. Vanner,

"Being eligible, they offer themselves for re-election.

"The Auditors, Mr. Owen Lewis and Mr. John Curry, also again tender their services for the ensuing year.

"The Dividend will be payable on and after 22nd instant."

The Dividend was then declared, for the Half-Year ending the 30th June last, at and after the rate of £10 per cent. per annum on the Paid-up Capital, free of Income Tax.

It was resolved unanimously—

That the Report now read be received and adopted.

The following Directors, having retired by rotation, were unanimously re-elected, viz.:—

Mr. John Jones.
Mr. Jonathan Thorp.
Mr. James E. Vanner.

Mr. Owen Lewis and Mr. John Curry were re-elected Auditors of the Bank, with the usual remuneration.

Resolved unanimously—

That the best thanks of the Shareholders be presented to the Chairman and Directors for their valuable services.

That our thanks be also given to the Manager, Secretary, and other Officers of the Bank for their zealous conduct of its affairs.

And to the Auditors for the discharge of their duties on our behalf.

JOHN JONES, Chairman.

Extracted from the Minutes.

C. J. WORTH, Secretary.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, ON 30TH JUNE, 1873.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Capital paid up, viz., £10 per Share on 60,000 Shares	600,000	0	0
To Amount of Reserved Fund	160,000	0	0
To Amount due by the Bank on Current and Deposit Accounts, Letters of Credit, &c.	3,050,486	4	9
To Acceptances against Cash in hand, Bankers' Bills, and approved Securities	3,103,806	19	7
	6,154,383	4	4
To Profit and Loss for the Balance of that Account, after providing for Bad and Doubtful Debts, viz.:—			
Surplus Profit brought forward from last Half-Year	£3,180	12	5
Since added	70,035	4	4
	73,215	16	9
	£6,977,599	1	1

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Exchequer Bills, East India Debentures, and Government Securities	330,527	1	5
By Cash in hand, at Bank of England, and at Call	621,462	14	4
By other Securities, including Bills discounted and Loans	5,981,266	0	6
By Bank Premises in Threadneedle Street, Old Bond Street, Tottenham Court Road, Ludgate Hill, and Paddington; Furniture, Fixtures, &c.	44,343	4	11
	£6,977,599	1	1

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1873.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Current Expenses, including Salaries, Rent, Stationery, Directors' Remuneration, Proportion of Building Expenses, Income Tax, &c.	20,526	17	5
To Amount carried to Profit and Loss New Account, being Rebate on Bills discounted not yet due	10,713	4	4
To Amount transferred to Reserved Fund, in addition to £150,000 already at the credit of that Account	10,000	0	0
To Dividend Account for the payment of a Dividend at the rate of £10 per cent. per annum upon 6000,000, amount of Paid-up Capital upon 60,0 0 Shares	30,000	0	0
To undivided Profit transferred to Profit and Loss New Account	1,975	15	0
	£73,215	16	9

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Balance brought down, after providing for Bad and Doubtful Debts, viz.:—			
Surplus Profit brought forward from last Half-Year	£3,180	12	5
Since added	70,035	4	4
	73,215	16	9
	£73,215	16	9

We have examined, and approved, the above Accounts.

OWEN LEWIS, JOHN CURRY, } Auditors.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB. The MATCH for TO-DAY will be LAWYERS and BANKERS vs. the REST of the CLUB. To commence at 5-30 punctually.

A. E. PEILE, Acting Honorary Secretary.

WANTED, by the Locomotive Department of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, a few EUROPEAN FITTERS and BOILERMAKERS. None need apply who are not competent to take charge of an Engine in the Shops.

Applications, enclosing Copies of Testimonials, to be forwarded to the Undersigned not later than the 15th instant.

R. D. SANDERS, Acting Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 9th August 1873.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to Noon of SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for the REMOVAL of the OFFICE FURNITURE and RECORDS of the Office of the Accountant-General from the ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE to the NEW SECRETARIAT BUILDING on the Esplanade.

Tenders should specify the amount for removing Furniture distinct from Records, and include Carpenter's labour in fixing and unfixing Furniture, &c., &c.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

J. L. LUSHINGTON, Accountant-General.

Bombay, Accountant-General's Office, 9th August 1873.

BENTON AND JOHNSON, MANUFACTURERS OF GOLD AND SILVER THREADS

Of every description, for the

INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS,

Imitation Gold and Silver Threads, Braids, Lametta Tassels, Laces, &c., &c., &c. Also all kinds of

MILITARY AND NAVAL ACCOUTREMENTS.

2 inch Rich Gold Lace	15s. 0d.	per yard.
1½ inch „ „	12s. 0d.	„
1¼ inch „ „	10s. 0d.	„
1 inch „ „	8s. 6d.	„
¾ inch „ „	7s. 0d.	„
½ inch „ „	6s. 0d.	„
¼ inch „ „	4s. 6d.	„

Cheaper qualities made from 3s. to 9s. per yard. Gold Bullions for embroidering, 8s. per oz. Gold Lametta, according to length, from 7s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per oz. Gold Tracing Braids, 10d., 11d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. 3d. per yard.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

5-oz. Tea Lead, £97 10s. Per Ton.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. JAMES BURTON and SONS, of Manchester, have appointed the Undersigned their SOLE AGENT in BOMBAY for the SALE of their MEDIO TWIST. This Notice is published in consequence of the Undersigned having been informed that misrepresentations have been made in Bombay on the subject of the abovementioned Agency, whereby Dealers and Consumers are likely to be misled.

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 26th July 1873.

TO MERCHANTS, SHIPMASTERS, AND OTHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to undertake the following on moderate terms, viz.:—

ANY WORK in connection with ACCOUNTS kept by DOUBLE or SINGLE ENTRY.

CORRESPONDENCE in ENGLISH and TWO FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

H. LEWIS.

Address—
18, Marine Street, Fort.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }

FORT SCHOOL—31, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—Mr. John Knox Inglis, A.M. Edin.) } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Miss Wartenby, }

Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.

D. C. BOYD, JOHN PATON, } Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 1st January 1873.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the TOWN HALL, on MONDAY, the 11th day of August, 1873, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, for the final disposal of the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1873.

LESLIE CRAWFORD, Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 2nd August 1873.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the TOWN HALL, on MONDAY, the 11th day of August, 1873, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Sixteen Members of the Municipal Corporation, as required by Section V. of Act III. of 1872.

To avoid confusion at the Meeting it is requested that every Justice, who may desire to propose any gentleman or list of gentlemen for election to the Corporation, will be kind enough to forward, in writing, to the Undersigned, on or before the 9th instant, at his Office, in the Town Hall, the names of such gentleman or gentlemen. Lists of those gentlemen who are eligible for election as members of the new Corporation, according to the provision of Sec. IV. of Act III. of 1872, can be seen at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner or at the Office of the Undersigned.

LESLIE CRAWFORD, Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 2nd August 1873.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

ARE CLEARING OUT last Season's SILKS at HALF PRICE.

Church Gate Street,

BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP carried on by the Undersigned, under the FIRM of DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., as Auctioneers and Commission Agents, has THIS DAY been DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

DINSHAW ARDASKER.
HORMUSJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA.
SORABJEE COWASJEE.

Bombay, 4th August 1873.

WITH reference to the above, the Undersigned have, on the premises hitherto occupied by the late Firm of Dinshaw Hormusjee & Co., commenced business on their own account as Auctioneers and Commission Agents under the STYLE of JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

JEHANGEER CURSETJEE BANAJEE.
HORMUSJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA.

Bombay, 4th August 1873.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Caution to the Public.

Whereas several miserable

COUNTERFEITS

of

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

Are offered for Sale in the Bombay Market

the

Public are hereby Cautioned

against

PURCHASING THE SAME.

They are not only useless as a Perfume, but

Very injurious to the health.

The well-known Richness and Delicacy

of

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

Is in itself sufficient to maintain its ascendancy over all other Perfumes.

It should be purchased only from

RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS,

Asking for the

GENUINE

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,

Prepared only by

Messrs. LANMAN AND KEMP,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

NEW YORK.

AKEODERMA.

(TRADE-MARK.)

A Liniment for the cure of Mange and all Skin Diseases on

HORSES,

DOGS, CAMELS, | CATTLE, ELEPHANTS,

And pachydermatoas animals generally.

No Stable, Kennel, or Menagerie should be without it

Price Rs. 1-8 per bottle.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Just Received.

COMBINATION STENCIL ALPHABETS

FOR MARKING PACKING CASES, BAGS, TRUNKS, &c.

THE Alphabet and Figures, &c., being all cut on one Circular Sheet of Brass, no Letter or Figure can be lost or mislaid, as in the case of the ordinary Stencil Plates. The arrangement is compact and simple. Prices as follow:—

1 set	½ inch letters, with handle, &c.	Rs.	2 8
1 „	„ „ „ „	„	3 0
1 „	1 „ „ „ „	„	4 0
1 „	1½ „ figures only	„	5 0
1 „	1½ „ letters	„	6 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

IS prepared in the most scientific manner, by thoroughly educated Chemists and Druggists, who have had many years' experience. It is not a simple extract from one article, but is compounded of extracts from a number of Roots, Herbs, Barks, and Leaves, all of which are possessed of some particular virtue or power in curing the diseases that have their source in the blood and humours; and these different vegetable extracts are combined in such a way as to retain, in its full strength, the special curative virtue possessed by each. The root of the Sarsaparilla plant, found in Honduras, is that which we use in this preparation; it is the kind which all medical men esteem most. About fifty per cent. of Bristol's Sarsaparilla consists of this concentrated extract, the remainder, as above stated, being composed of extracts from other powerful, cleansing, and healing vegetable substances. It does not contain anything that is dangerous or injurious to health, and in this, as in nearly every other respect, is entirely different from all other preparations sold under the name of Sarsaparilla.

By having our own agents at the places where the various roots, drugs, herbs and plants, composing our medicines, are produced, we are enabled to exercise that constant care in selection which insures uniformity of excellence; and we spare no money and no effort to procure the best—and only the best—of every article entering into their composition; and it is with the most abiding confidence we say, to the sick of all nations and all countries, that in Bristol's Sarsaparilla you have a remedy more reliable than any before offered to you, and which will not disappoint you in the cure of

Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head,
Nervous and General Debility,
Old Sores, Ulcers, Tumours,
Abscesses, Boils, Eruptions,
Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Female Derangements,
White Swellings,
Fever and Ague,
Chills and Fever,
& Dumb Ague.

As a means of building up the constitution that has been broken down by the excessive use of Mercury, Iron, or other Minerals, our Sarsaparilla will be found most excellent, and can be administered with safety to the weakest patients. As a purifier of the blood and humours, in the Spring and early Summer, it will be found unfailing. It can be taken freely at all seasons, rainy or dry. For some of the above diseases, the use of the Sarsaparilla must be continued a considerable time, especially for those that are hereditary or constitutional in their nature—such as Scrofula: but a faithful compliance with the directions will always relieve and mitigate, and in a great majority of cases will effect a complete cure. It will also be found, in all of the above diseases, that a cure will be greatly hastened by using our Bristol's Sugar-coated pills, in moderate doses, in conn

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 8TH AUGUST 1873

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10 25/32d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10 13/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 15/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10¾d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10¾d.
Documents, do.	1s 10 11/16d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 10¾d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	99½ to 99 11/16d.
Do. demand	100¼
On Madras, 30 days' sight	99½
Do. demand	99½
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 225.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	111¼ to 11/16
Four & half per cent.	106½
Four per cent.	104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
10 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—	
Loans on Government Paper on demand	4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise	7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. do. 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. do.	7½ ,,
Bank Bills	6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper	8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	224½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	15-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	15-14
Australian Gold	100 touch 15-13½

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

To-day being Cocoanut day business has been almost suspended. The French ship Ville de Bruxelles engaged part cargo for Havre at £3-0-0 per ton.

London	Cotton, Canes, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton; Wooden Ships; Myrabolams; Coir bds	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 8s 9d.; £2 5s. 0d.; £1 15s. 0d. nominal.; £0 15s. 0d. nominal.
Australian		£2 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
Venice		£2 15s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat, Seeds, Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.; £2 10s. 0d.; £2 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton; Opium; Sailing Ships	Rs. 22 per ton. Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rs.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	802½
10,000	500	106	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	27
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	270	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	275
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India	121
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77.	Colaba Land Co.	1,475
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	85
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	850
1,000	1, 0	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	400

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 3 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
.....	£20	109 1 8	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43 15 0	do.	Ditto	0
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 6 5 1	do.	Do. New Shares	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

500	1,000	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,455
5'0	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,675
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,700
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,185
1,500	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,600
150	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,275
752	1,000	all		Jeevraj Ballo Mills	1,175
3,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,285
960	1,000	4	40 p s	Morarjee Spinning	1,225
800	2,500	all	150p.s	Oriental	3,350
600	2,500	400	216p.s	Royal	2,325
500	1,000	all's	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,325

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,800
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	225
150	12,000	11,000	100 ps.	Apollo Press Co.	6,450
200	2,000	all	200 ps.	Bombay Press Co.	1,150
200	500	all	50 p.s	Do New	290
250	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	775
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,200
500	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	4,700
850	9,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	5,400
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	400
200	1,0 0	all	200 ps	French Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,150
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	825
200	400	all	425 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	700
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,100
200	1,0 0	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	650
400	850	75	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	450
100	1,000	75	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,500	1,350	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
185	350	all	8 - ps.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	800
450	**	..	...	Volkart United Press Co.	975

* Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,265
1,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	130
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	1¼ ps.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co.	25
2,000	500	all	45 ps.	Preacher & Co	410
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market on Saturday closed very quiet, and prices showed no change. The following sales are reported to have taken place on Saturday :—

750	pieces	Grey Shirtings	45 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	Rs.	4	15
500	,,	,,	45 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	,,	4	14
1,000	,,	,,	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	,,	4	10
500	,,	White Jacconets	40 in. 39 yds.	,,	1	14
500	,,	,,	40 in. 20 yds.	,,	2	4

COTTON.

There has been no quotable change in values, and no important purchases have come to our notice.

METALS.

No sales.

YARNS.

Nothing has been done from first hand, and prices remain quite unchanged.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

Augt.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Penang (s)	Cotton	Kurrachee.
10	Elizabeth	Narbett	Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Wimbledon, to Liverpool.

Steamer India, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

MADRAS.

Aug.	ARRIVALS.	
6	Agra (s)	Calcutta.
7	Mcmam (P. s.)	Calcutta.
Aug.	DEPARTURE.	
	Mcmam (P. s.)	Galle.

CALCUTTA.

Aug.	ARRIVAL.	
7	Duke of Argyle (s)	Barrie London, 28th June.

DAILY EXPORTS—9TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

William Woodbury, 182 bales hemp, Mowjee Godoo.

Dido s, 100 bales cotton, Stern Hobart and Co; 26 bales cotton, Treebhowan Hurivalub; 25 bales cotton, L. Hurivalub; 4 bales cotton, Coorjee Ludha.

John Adamson s, 150 cwts. coir yarn, Hajee Meeth Cassom.

Deccan s, 32 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan s, 1,532 bags linseed, Remington and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Dido s, 1 case shawls, Hussein Effend.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay s, 19 chests opium, Mulocchund Sewbux; 9 chests opium, Dulsook Ramsook; 30 chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 28 chests opium, Jairaj Peerbhoy; 12½ chests opium, Goclabroy Coonjilall; 19 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 11 chest opium, Samichmull Sobhagmul; 13 chests opium, Futtabhoy Ameejeebhoy, 10 chest opium, Thackersydass Sewsamul; 20½ chests opium, Nathooram Jorawamull.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay s, 14½ chests opium, Dulsook Ramsook, 3½ chests opium, Samirmull Sobhagmull; 20 chests opium, A. B. Mody and Co; 17½ chests opium, Choonilall Dulcharam; 7½ chests opium, Yenichund Joita.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 7.

Bourchel, Major, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Lucknow.

August 8.

McNair, Lieutenant, Sind Horse, on medical certificate, from Jacobabad.

Kinahan, Surgeon-Major, Medical Dept, from leave, from Poona.

August 9.

Marshall, Captain, 4th Rifles, on leave, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 8.

McNair, Lieutenant, Sind Horse, on medical certificate, to England.

Lucas, Lieutenant, Sind Horse, on sick leave, to England.

POONA DIVISION ORDER.

By MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding P. D. A.

Poona, 8th August, 1873.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—

15th Regiment Native Infantry—Lieutenant W. Coles, for 30 days, from the 15th August 1873, privilege leave.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Aug. 15	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 16	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 13	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 23	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 11	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 23	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rates per ½ oz.
	Annas	Pies. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8 8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	5½ P.M.		7 P.M.
Friday	Aug. 15	Monday	Oct. 20
,,	,, 22	,,	,, 27
,,	,, 29	,,	Nov. 3
,,	Sept. 5	,,	,, 10
,,	,, 12	,,	,, 17
,,	,, 19	,,	,, 24
	7 P.M.		Dec. 1
Monday	Sept. 29	,,	,, 8
,,	Oct. 6	,,	,, 15
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 22
,,	,,	,,	,, 29

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday	Aug. 11	Tuesday	Nov. 4
,,	,, 25	,,	,, 18
,,	Sept. 8	,,	Dec. 2
,,	,, 22	,,	,, 16
Tuesday	Oct. 7	,,	,, 30
,,	,, 21		

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Saturday	Aug. 23	Saturday	Nov. 15
,,	Sept. 20	,,	Dec. 13
,,	Oct. 18		

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Supplemental dates.	*Regular dates.*		
Friday	Aug. 29	Friday	Sept.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

1. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

2. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

3. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only to Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

*13th	Aug. 1873.	*28th	Sept. 1873.	14th	Nov. 1873.
16th	,, ,,	25th	,, ,,	17th	,, ,,
20th	,, ,,	3rd	Oct. 1873.	*21st	,, ,,
23rd	,, ,,	6th	,, ,,	24th	,, ,,
*27th	,, ,,	*10th	,, ,,	28th	,, ,,
30th	,, ,,	13th	,, ,,	*1st	Dec. 1873.
3rd	Sept. 1873.	17th	,, ,,	5th	,, ,,
6th	,, ,,	20 h	,, ,,	18th	,, ,,
*10th	,, ,,	*24th	,, ,,	12th	,, ,,
13th	,, ,,	27th	,, ,,	*5th	,, ,,
13th	,, ,,	31st	,, ,,	19th	,, ,,
17th	,, ,,	3rd	Nov. 1873.	22nd	,, ,,
22nd	,, ,,	7th	,, ,,	26th	,, ,,
		10th	,, ,,	29th	,, ,,

Note.—The Steamers sailing on the dates marked with an *asterisk*, are Persian Gulf Steamers.

Registered and Ordinary letters, as well as books and sample packets, and parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the steamer.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Igutpoora, Nassick, Mummar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Boorhanpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhoosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Penn, Nagothna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; as 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 11-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Post-ge on inland letters not exceeding ¼ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 3 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto*	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto*	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

HEWSON—At Colaba, Annie Eleanor, the beloved baby of Mrs. and G. J. Hewson, Esq., aged 3 months and 25 days, deeply regretted.—Other papers please copy.

LLEWELLIN—August 10th, at Bombay, Frederick Charles Robert, infant son of Mr. F. S. Llewellin, Assistant Telegraph Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, aged 1 year and 23 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GOLDINGHAM—July 20th, at Ootacamund, the wife of J. D. Goldingham, Esq., of a Daughter.

JAMIESON—August 2nd, at Ootacamund, the wife of Mr. Andrew Jamie on, Superintendent Government Gardens, of a son.

WILSON—August 3rd. at Benares, the wife of G. H. Wilson, Esq., of a son.

YEATMAN—August 5th, at Mympoorie, the wife of Mr. C. E. Yeatman, Officiating Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

THOMSON—August 3rd, at Darriyunge, Delhi, the wife of Mr. Campbell Thomson, C. E., of a daughter.

GARDYNE—August 2nd, at Scalkote, wife of Major E. Bruce Gardyne, 6th Royal Regiment, of a daughter.

POWELL—July 31st, at Vythery, Wynaad, the wife of S. H. L. Powell, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

NIXON—May 21st, at Old Town, Cuddalore, Lieutenant John Nixon, aged sixty-six, of the European Veteran Establish. ment.

VAN TEYLINGEN—August 3rd, at Tranquebar, Dr. J. Van-Teylingen, of Copenhagen.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1873.

IN forming an estimate of the way the new Municipal Act is likely to work, account must be taken of the conditions of the Act itself, and the Corporation by which it is to be worked. Generally speaking, there is nothing new in the leading features of the Act: the form of taxation is unchanged, and the rates will be levied in the same manner and nearly in the same proportion as before. Houseowners have obtained relief from a maximum rate of 10 per cent. which has now been reduced to 7 per cent. The most important alteration in the financial arrangement is that the means of the year shall correspond with the ways; in other words, the expenditure of the year must be covered by the income. When the income falls short of the sanctioned expenditure a supplementary tax is to be levied, and it is not left optional with the Corporation to levy this tax, for it must be levied to make up a deficit, however occurring. The discussion about this obnoxious supplementary tax is too recent to render any further allusion to it necessary at present. A cash balance of Rs. 1,50,000 is to be provided for the close of the year. Taxation, then, will probably be increased under the new Act, not diminished as is generally expected. The only chance of relief will come, if it comes at all, from a very careful expenditure. The Act is prodigal enough to suit a Commissioner and a Corporation destitute of a conscience. All works that are to be provided from loans will be so provided, but as the Corporation is not permitted to borrow except at the pleasure and with the sanction of Government, only such works can be undertaken as Government may approve. For all practical purposes, therefore, connected with permanent works that cannot be provided out of revenue, the Corporation will be useless, and need not have been called into existence at all. There are to be two distinct departments in the Municipality, one, connected with the ordinary revenue and expenditure and presided over by the Corporation; the other, connected with works to be executed from loans, presided over by Government. By including all works of the latter description in the new Municipal Act, Government have done a little purposeless legislation. A single section, stating that as Government reserved the power of granting loans to the city and deciding all important projects, the works coming under this head would originate with and be carried out by the Commissioner under the orders of Government, the Corporation being responsible only for, the repayment of the loans with interest would have set at rest the mind of the Corporation and have shown the rate-payers how the responsibility of the municipal government of the city was divided. The Budget would then have two sides besides those of debtor and creditor: there would be the ordinary revenue and expenditure side for which the Corporation was responsible, and an extraordinary expenditure side for which Government was responsible. It would then be impossible for the rate-payers to complain of the laxity of their representatives if the ordinary revenue and expenditure were carefully adjusted, and it could be shown that it was extraordinary expenditure which made a resort to a supplementary tax necessary. The new Corporation may perhaps take this hint and prepare the Budget in such a way as to show how their stewardship has been exercised. Practically the Corporation will know nothing about works executed from loans, except that it will be their duty to provide for the repayment and interest of such loans. Whether the loans are oppressive or not the Corporation will not authoritatively be able to say, seeing that the law gives them no voice in the matter. And in representing to Government that any particular loan would fall with crushing effect upon the rate-payers, the Corporation will have no more right to be heard than any half-dozen rate-payers who might choose to forward a petition to Government. The law provides that all projects for municipal works shall be laid before the Corporation, but it is not at all necessary for the Corporation to do anything more than ascertain all about the loan with which they are to be executed; the passage of these projects through the hands of the Corporation will be quite a harmless farce. The Corporation can neither alter nor modify any work the sanction of which rests with Government. As a matter of circumlocution the Corporation may originate a project which Government can alter, modify, or reject, but the Corporation can alter or modify nothing. If the new Corporation will enter upon its duties with a clear knowledge of the law, great expectations will not be formed and great disappointments will not follow, while much time and talk will be saved.

The Corporation under which the Act is to be worked is deserving of quite as much consideration as the Act itself. And as the Bench of Justices will meet to-day to elect sixteen members to the Corporation, the occasion is appropriate for offering a few remarks about the new Civic constitution. The elections by the rate-payers have not given satisfaction. The city was scarcely prepared to receive the franchise, if we may judge by the way in which it has been exercised. Doubtless there are a few good men amongst the chosen 32, but the Director of Public Instruction might not have passed them all if an examination of their educational fitness were made compulsory. The franchised rate-payers were on their trial, and so are their representatives. But as these rate-payers were in a position to know the special qualifications of individuals it is surprising that they did not make a better endeavour to prove to Government that they were determined wisely to exercise their newly-acquired privilege. Rao Sahib Narayen Vishwanath Mundick and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee must be a little disappointed in the expectations which they had previously formed of the rate-payers of Bombay. But we would not be too hard upon the electors; three-fourths of them refused to use the privilege with which they had been entrusted, and the remaining fourth showered their favours about indiscriminately like bouquets thrown amongst the audience in a theatre. The election by the rate-payers has terminated, and the elected members have had their names published in the official Gazette. This ends the matter, unless anybody chooses to contest the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Pedder that each elector could only give one vote in his ward without reference to the number of members allotted to that ward. If we are to consider that the elections by the rate-payers have finally ended, it only remains to consider what the Bench will do to-day. The disappointment about the rate-payers' elections having passed off, we were agreeably surprised to hear that within the last few days a good deal of interest has been shown about the elections of Justices. A good many chits have been interchanged, and at least one meeting has been held to consider the names that should be submitted at the meeting to-day. We are not in the confidence of the most active members of the Bench, but we have heard that a few good names are put forward. We learn with pleasure that the resolution of the Hon. Mr. Forbes to decline to go into the Corporation has been overcome, and that he has consented to become a member if elected. Apart from the noisy demonstrations made nearly two years ago by Mr. Forbes' native admirers, his personal character and influence are decidedly great, and it is by nominating to the Corporation men of Mr. Forbes' high qualities that respect will be secured. It is perfectly manifest that the best men in the new Corporation must come from amongst the Justices. It is amongst the most active members of the Bench that the best friends of the Municipality are to be found, and we look forward to a good selection to-day. By securing the best available men, if the new Act should fail of success the failure will be known to be due to the Act itself and not to the Corporation. But there must be a majority of men of character, intelligence, and reputation to secure public respect and ensure public approval. The decision rests with the Justices to-day. And if they can only make up for the shortcomings of the rate-payers, Government and the public will be placed under an obligation. There is nothing to be gained and a good deal to be risked by Justices accepting a nomination in the Corporation. The chances of failure are exceedingly great and the chances of success in working the Act exceedingly small; it is only from pure public spirit therefore that respectable men will allow themselves to be elected members of the Corporation. It is not the busy talker who is usually the most useful, and in the matter of attendance at the future meetings of the Corporation it should be remembered that an attendance of 30 members is required at every special general meeting. It is notorious that most of the meetings that will be held during the year will be special general meetings. The elected Justices will be prepared for their work, and this is a desideratum. We doubt whether the members elected by the rate-payers could do the work at all, the bulk of which must fall upon the members to be elected by the Bench. We do not wish to put the already elected 32 out of conceit of themselves, but the capacity of individuals being well ascertained beforehand it is useless to conceal the fact that the Bench of Justices can return the best men to the Corporation. Let us hope that in the exercise of their privilege they will do so to-day and show the rate-payer electors how the franchise should be employed.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

WE have been requested to draw the special attention of the Justices to the hour of meeting to-day, which has been fixed at 2 instead of the usual hour of 3 P.M., in order to enable the business to be disposed of without an adjournment. Punctual attendance is solicited as the business is important.

The manner in which the elections will be conducted will probably be to ask the members of the Bench to vote separately for each name that is submitted, and to vote for all:—the 16 polling the greatest number of votes will be elected.

IT escaped us to notice that at the termination of the adjourned inquest held upon the body of Ameena on Thursday last, Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, the murderer, was taken into the custody of the Sheriff in due course of law: that is, the Coroner who held the inquest took the prisoner into his own custody. There must be something the matter with the law when the trying officer and the jailer are united in the one person. We may doubt the legality of the proceeding, and if there is to be any majesty associated with our legal tribunals in their criminal jurisdiction, an inquiry into this matter must surely be made. It may be legal enough for a judge to try a case and then transform himself into a jailer, and lock up the prisoner, but if legal, it is exceedingly unpalatable to say the least. We do not remember of any judicial anomaly of a like kind occurring before, and it should not occur now, especially in a case of real or supposed murder. Love may be permitted to be blind, but justice can never claim the same privilege.

THE Bengal Government has, we observe, issued a circular relative to the appointment of honorary magistrates. The Lieutenant-Governor would not, we are told, seek to create honorary magistrates if there existed in this country the same facilities for obtaining at a reasonable cost stipendiary magistrates fitted to deal with all cases that there do in Europe. But both on account of the deficiencies of our courts and with a view to educate the people to manage their own affairs, he is, after long experience, convinced that it is right to try to obtain honorary magistrates and committee men. His Honour is aware that it has been objected that class questions, in regard to which there is a great deal of party feeling in some districts, would be prejudiced by appointing exclusively men of the upper classes. Even in England the magistracy, as an aristocratic institution, has not been free from suspicion of prejudice in certain questions, and in Ireland it was generally found impossible, to allow an unpaid aristocratic magistracy to act. But it is not His Honour's wish to found an honorary magistracy on an English model. If the benches are to be useful they must be rather a sort of superior punchayets, among whom *all* classes are represented. At sudder stations, from among lawyers, merchants, and other residents, as well as zemindars, a variety of classes may be found; but at sub-divisions and outlying places, the Lieutenant-Governor is convinced that the system of trusting to men selected from among natives to dispose of the affairs of natives will not work unless really representative ryots and such like men, as well as men of higher status, can be got. His Honour wishes then to appeal to local officers to make an earnest effort to find such men. After much inquiry he is convinced that in most districts they are to be found. Forty-five appointments of third

abounds, but admits that the account he can give is a mere skeleton. He says that Mahseer (a carp, but different for his English namesake in some particulars) are to be found in all the large perennial rivers in India; that it is migratory, and to be found high up or low down the stream according to the season of the year. All the rivers in the west coast may be depended upon, but local information will determine the runs; "the natives are always for taking you to the large still pools. Eschew them and seek only the runs." In the Madras Presidency Mr. Thomas recommends *Charmady, Karakal, Kirebag, Sampage, Siradi,* and *Subramani*. The *Bowany* and *Cauvery* rivers also afford excellent sport, while *Metapollium* on the road to the Neilgherries has a capital reputation. Plenty of sport may be got out of the Paumben channel, "just opposite the Superintendent's house." Mahseer is plentiful in the river which divides Canara and Malabar, as well as in the *Cauvery* within the Salem districts. In Bombay Mr. Thomas speaks enthusiastically but briefly of the Gairsoppa falls, and recommends "every lover of the grand and beautiful" to visit them "but not without a salmon rod." There is an evident anxiety to make the most of facilities which are suspected to be ample, but of which actual knowledge is limited. Mr. Thomas however invites brother anglers to communicate with him as to their experiences, and he promises to embody them "in some possible future edition" of his present book; but he names the significant condition "provided only they will allow me to attach their names and addresses, so that we may not be the victims of practical jokes like the story of the 200lb Mahseer in the *Field*. The collected wisdom of all anglers, in all parts of India, might thus grow into a very complete book, sufficient to show the best means of securing the best sport available in different localities in India." Any communications through Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras, will find the author. We believe that Dr. Francis Day travelled in Sind last year and has reported very favourably indeed of the fisheries there. He found the Indus full of a sort of herring known locally by the name of *Pulla*. This fish is regarded as identical with the *Oolum* of the Tamils, the *Pulasu* of the Telingas, the *Ilisa* of the Bengalees, and the *Nga-tha-louk* of the Burmese, and is excellent eating. The fishermen take them in nets, in a manner which is peculiar to that part of the country. The Indus is in reality a great preserve where fish is reared, and distributed throughout the place by the yearly inundations. This Shad called "Pulla" is very prolific, Dr. Day says that he found in one single Pulla above one million and twenty-three thousand eggs.

Mr. Thomas's favourite game, however, is the great *Mahseer*, of which he has everything to say in praise, and we will be worthy of being regarded as a churlish reviewer did we omit to let him describe this fish and the best way to circumvent it, in his own words:—

"The Mahseer is a carp, though very different in size, flavour, strength, activity, and so forth, from his ignoble namesake in England, or rather from the fish that we have been accustomed from our boyhood to call the carp, as if there was not a very large family of them. So if you like it better, you can call him a barbel.

"The Mahseer has been more fished for in Bengal than elsewhere, and it has thence grown to be the common idea that it is a Bengal fish. But it is equally to be found in the larger perennial rivers of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. I state this confidently, though I know there are some who question our having Mahseer at all in southern rivers, because I have no mean authority for it in Dr. Day, to whom I submitted stuffed specimens of my capture in Canara, and he at once declared them undoubted Mahseer, and recognised them as the *Barbus mosal* and *Barbus tor Bochanan*, and I am of opinion that there is yet a third unnamed Mahseer in the Canara river, and perhaps a fourth.

* * * * * * * * * *

"They are all good eating and are superior, I am told, to the Bengal Mahseer. If under a pound in weight they are indifferent, but when mature fish, say not less than three or four pounds in weight, and in good condition, they make a dish not to be despised.

"All the Mahseer wants is boiling. It is too rich to bear sauce. Natives in camp whom I have supplied with more than they could eat fresh, said it salted very well, but I never tried, and tastes differ, though rich fish do as a rule salt well. Without making "odorous" comparisons with the flavour of English or other fish that we all know, I will only ask my reader to try a good sized Mahseer in good condition, and I think he will not be disappointed.

"The size of the Mahseer depends much on the size of the river in which it is found, and possibly on other circumstances also with which we are not acquainted, but certainly on the size of the river. In some rivers they do not run above ten or twelve pounds, whereas in others they have been taken weighing 40 lbs. and 50 lbs. and even as much as 74 lbs.

"Though a purely fresh water fish, the Mahseer is more or less migratory in its habits, ascending during the floods considerable heights, two thousand five hundred feet to my knowledge in the Canara district, ten lb. fish being there found half way up the Mercara Ghat, and travelling long distances for the sake of spawning. When the streams are swollen by the monsoon rains they are able to ascend to parts of the river till then unapproachable for want of water. There they find fresh feeding grounds that are inaccessible to them at other times. There they linger till the diminishing stream warns them to be moving downwards. There they deposit their spawn, and thus secure for their fry, when hatched, waters dwindled to dimensions much better suited to their puny strength than the deeper current of the lower river. The spawning done, the parent fish keeps dropping gently downwards with the continually decreasing waters, and before the spawn they have deposited is hatched, they are completely cut off by paucity of water from their fry, so that till the commencement of the same monsoon in the following year they cannot return to devour them.

"Careful examination of the ovaries of many fish has satisfied me that the Mahseer does not spawn like the salmon all at one time, but just as a fowl lays an egg a day for many days, so in my opinion the Mahseer lays a batch of eggs at a time, and repeats the process several times in season."

Then follows a fund of information on the habitat of the Mahseer, and how to angle it. The great point to be observed in this exciting operation seems to be the slow spinning by the bait. "Spin quietly as if you had not seen him. If he has already suspected your bait, you will not mend matters by letting it fall dead before him. But if, on the contrary, he is simply eyeing it, to see if it gives him a fair opportunity for surprising it at a spring, then let that opportunity appear, by continuing its listless dawdling motion in the same direction, and the chances are he will make up his mind with a promptitude that will astonish you; and so sudden will be his dash, before you have well seen him move, you will feel he has taken your bait. But if he does not, try him again with another throw or two, bringing your bait by him in different ways, but not too obtrusively." Here follows a cardinal law for fishermen, namely, *keep well out of sight, and to accomplish this end too much pains can scarcely be taken.*

As regards the time for fishing in India, we recall to mind Izaak Walton's suggestion—

> "A day with not too bright a beam,
> A warm but not a scorching sun,
> A southern gale to curl the stream,
> And, master, half our work is done."

But Mr. Thomas does not think it of any use to expose one's self to the sun as the fish will not take much after 9 in the morning, or before 4 in the afternoon; "and directly after sunset also they seem to go to bed and tuck themselves in." He recommends the fisher to be at the river's side as soon as ever it is light in the morning, which is half past 5 or 6 o'clock, and to fish till half past 8 or 9 o'clock. But he does not advise a repetition in the afternoon, not only on the score of its being of small use, but also because the morning fishing is quite as much as a business man can go through in a day, for time was made for slaves, galley slaves like those "humble servants" the Indian Collectors.

For the various forms of fishing, such as "fly fishing," "gram fishing," and for the sort of "Rod and tackle, and fishing gear and other small beer" to be used, and patronized, we must leave the author to speak by his book, so that we may have a little space left for an interesting quotation from the chapter on "Spawning," to which Mr. Thomas has affixed the appropriate remark of the fisherman in Pericles:—

> "I marvel how the fishes live in the sea.
> "Why as men do a land; the great ones eat up the little ones."

A few general words will suffice to show how much room there is for interesting enquiry in connection with the reproduction of fishes, and to what good use information on the subject can and has been turned. Most readers will be aware that in the case of salmon and trout the female produces eggs without any connection with the male, and when they are ripe within her, scoops out a hollow in the gravel to receive them, and as she exudes them the male or cock salmon, who waits upon her, ejects over them a milk like fluid called milt which fertilizes them, and in which the spermatazoa can be detected by the microscope. This habit makes it comparatively easy for man to capture male and female fish, express the ova of the latter when ripe into a bucket of water by very gentle pressure of the stomach, and there similarly cause the male to emit milt, and stirring the two up together to fertilize the eggs, and hatch and rear them under protection. It has been calculated that when exposed to the ordinary vicissitudes of nature only one in a thousand salmon ova ever becomes a fish fit for the table; whereas man has learnt by artificial means to bring about three-quarters to maturity.

The Chinese we believe have a curious way of hatching fish. They collect the spawn from the water's edge, and fill with them in an empty egg shell, the openings are then stopped with wax. The eggs so treated are placed under a sitting hen for a few days, when they are removed and broken, the small fry being turned into water well warmed by the sun. In this they are kept until able to move with facility when the whole are turned loose into the rivers to shift for themselves the best way they can.

The Mahseer and many other fish breed in the same way, with this difference, that the Mahseer appears, as already shown (page 27), to lay its eggs, not all at one time, but in several batches. The Mahseer might therefore be artificially multiplied in the same way as the salmon and the trout.

In India, however, we have another means of culture in the rice fields, which are filled at times with the fry of all sorts of fish, the Mahseer I believe amongst others. As it is the instinct of some mature fish to ascend the rivers for the purpose of spawning in small waters calculated to suit the puny strength of their tiny fry, and by their shallowness to afford them protection from predatory fish, so is it the instinct of their fry to descend, as they grow, to deeper wider waters. In India, moreover, they are compelled to do this by the decreasing in the hot weather of the rivers. Down the river these fry dawdle therefore, feeding as they go. But as the rivers are frequently dammed up and turned off for irrigation purposes, they naturally go with the stream down the irrigation channel, and consequently find themselves in a rice-field. In the shallow water of the rice field, and under the shadow of the growing rice, they would do very well, were it not that death awaits them at every turn, in basket traps placed at every drop from rice field to rice field, into which they fall by still following their natural instinct of descending the stream. It is hoped the day is coming when these rice fields will be utilized for the preservation instead of the destruction of the fry.

While some fish, like the salmon, the trout, and the Mahseer, lay their eggs in hollows worked out in the gravel, others lay them in the sand, where it is pretty to see the tiny fry still nestled together after birth so closely that they look like overblack spot, in a hollow like an inverted cone of one or two inches in diameter, with their umbelical sacks still unabsorbed. Other fish again, like the perch, lay their eggs in long strings like beads, and adhering by a glutinous matter to bushes. The stickle-back builds a nest among the reeds and keeps fierce guard over it. It is the male stickle-back that builds the nest, and that unaided by the female, for in due conformity to the rules of modern society he makes no matrimonial overtures, till he has provided for the becoming maintenance of a wife, and no girl stickle-back with any self-respect would think of accepting him without a furnished house. The murrel takes up its quarters in a hollow in the bank and protects its young by keeping them in a crowd and swimming under them till about two inches long, when, like other predatory animals, it kills them if they do not separate—some sharks bring forth young alive, some deposit them in a purse with tendrils for attachment to sea-weeds, and their young flee for refuge into their mouths. Certain catfish, I have observed, hatch their ova in their mouths and keep them there even after being hatched. About this fish I hope to furnish more details in another place. Some sea fish spawn in the open sea, leaving their ova, which float, to be hatched on the surface, some in the sand, some among the rocks and sea-weed.

As a general rule the ova of fresh-water fish sink to the bottom, and the ova of sea-fish float. It is a wise provision that is so. The ova of river-fish require to reach the bottom to prevent their being washed down by the stream, that would otherwise soon carry them to the salt water and destruction. If the ova of sea-fish similarly sank, they would, at the bottom of the deep sea, lose the life-giving influences of that heat and light which they gain by floating on or near the surface.

Remembering this great leading fact, and remembering also another matter in connection with the sea which though well known, we are of it to lose sight of in connection with sea-fisheries, I think we are in a fair way to discover the causes which govern the migrations of certain sea fish. We are accustomed to look upon the sea as one vast pond of still water, differing only from other ponds in being salt, in having tides, and in being more moved by winds than other ponds or lakes, by reason of its having a larger surface exposed to their influence. We are not ignorant, by the way, that there are currents also, and that there is one mighty one called the Gulf stream and we understand mariners having to know something about them; but that they should affect fisheries is not, I think, commonly considered. So many and various however are the sea currents, that it would be a much more accurate starting point for thought, if we looked upon the ocean as an agglomeration of vast salt water rivers of varying depths and velocity, of greatly varying temperatures with banks and courses as well defined as fresh water rivers, with counter currents or back sets along those watery banks, some of them flowing on the surface, some at the bottom. From their widely varying circumstances, these vast sea rivers naturally support different sorts of insect life, or, in other words, different sorts of food for fishes. These currents or sea rivers, their strength, their length, their depth, their breadth, their course, their temperature, their saltness, have been laboriously ascertained; the mariner has them all well laid down in charts and studies them carefully. The sea pisciculturist should do likewise. I hold that he can expect to make little progress in his science till he studies it from this point of view. What should we know about the salmon and its propagation if we had always watched it in one particular pool, and not taken into consideration the flow of the river, and its varying circumstances in different parts of its course. The same remark applies equally to the Mahseer, which is migratory only in fresh water. Similarly how can we expect to understand the migrations of herrings, mackerel, pilchard, &c., &c., unless we study them with special reference to their rivers, the salt-water rivers of the sea.

* * * * *

In the hope that this book will fall into the hands of some few who are not only fisherman, but naturalists also and pisciculturists, I take the opportunity of repeating an idea thrown out by me in 1868, but which from being in an official report never got any further than the Government shelves, and the few newspaper columns in which it was reprinted; and I repeat the idea in the hope that it may be worked out and brought if possible to some practical use, not only in India, but also in Australia, Burmah, and the warmer parts of China and America, in short in any tropical clime in which there is more of sun than ice. I quote therefore from my own report:—"Long before the commencement of pisciculture as a science, Aristotle, and subsequently Mr. Yarrel, and Sir Emerson Tennent,* had observed that 'the impregnated ova of the fish of one rainy season are left unhatched in the mud through the dry season, and from their low state of organization as ova, the vitality is preserved till the recurrence and contract of the rain and oxygen in the next wet season, when vivification takes place from their joint influence.' It would seem therefore that we need not be disheartened at being met with the objection that ice and moss are not as easily procured in India for the transportation of ova as in England. We have at least reasonable ground for entertaining the hope that in the tropical heat of India there is placed readily at our command an equally potent much more simple, and much less expensive, means of suspending the animation of ova encased in sun-dried mire. There are numerous instances on record of vivified fish also (of particular sorts both as fry and as mature fish being thus kept alive in the draught, and the crocodile estivates in the sun-burnt clay of a Ceylon tank in the same way as the alligator of the Mississippi hybernates in the frost. This interesting fact in Natural History may be made of practical use in pisciculture, and the experiment would seem to be at least worth a trial." If the suggestion prove practical, pisciculturists of tropical climes will be at no disadvantage but rather the contrary as compared in this respect with the pisciculturists of Europe.

In this large extract, more than from any special praise of our own, our readers will perhaps see abundant evidence that we have now to deal with a work which certifies, in every page of it, that it has been written by a ripe scholar and a capable naturalist.

* And I find since, Buchanan also.

A one hundred mohur piece. The Benares correspondent of the *Mussoorie Season* writes:—

"I have just seen a curiosity of the olden time, which as a relic of the palmy days of Ind, I must describe to your readers. It is hundred-mohur piece, a veritable gold coin worth Rs. 1,699, of a grand and stately aspect suited to its ancient descent, and its great value. It is four inches in diameter and half an inch thick, and its disk is covered with cabal stic-looking characters, some being bits of Persian poetry, and others more prosaic, setting-forth its date. It belongs to the reign of Aurungzebe and bears date 1083 of the Mahomedan era, which is about 1671 of ours. One wonders in how many hands, great, noble, and famous the old coin has been since that date was first graven on its face. It looks very fresh and new in spite of its two hundred years, and it is not likely to have been much knocked about the world, as sixteen hundred rupees is not a sum which changes hands every day.

SHOULD AMATEURS BE CRITICISED?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Who can my gentlemanly critic "Diogenes" be? If you happen to know him personally, would you mercifully drop him a note, on behalf of myself and the Duchess, stating that he is much too severe upon Mr. Daniel Quilp—that is myself, Sir. I am not without a suspicion that he is not such a terrible fellow as his letter and signature would make him appear to be. The Duchess has offered to bet me several pots of beer that he is a jolly, good-natured man, "with a weakness—only that and nothing more." And upon my word I believe that the old lady is right; in fact, my doubts were so strong that I did not take the old lady's bet up. His letter to you must be all a piece of fun. He never could have been in earnest when he told you that my letter to you as—clever, graceful, and even magnificent a note, I may Sir, with extreme modesty, as has been written to an editor for some time—was an "exhibition of bad taste and bad English." I say he could not have been in earnest in saying that, because his own letter to you proves that he is not an authority upon either taste or English—I may add, or reason.

He surely does not mean to dispute the value of criticisms upon public performances. What security have the public that in concert room or theatre they may not be compelled to listen to incompetent noodles anxious to be heard except the security of public criticism, which makes the said incompetent noodles think twice, and even a third time, before they air their deficiencies. If there were no public criticism our stages would simply become vehicles for the gratification of private individual vanity. Public criticism in Bombay—despite "Diogenes'" opinion of your reporter, Sir, I refer particularly to the critiques which have appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*—has, I believe, improved our amateurs, while it has prevented the reproduction, or rather re-representation, of locally written burlesques of the character of the "Maid and Magpie." I am sure that "Diogenes" with his jocular idea of good taste would not wish to be doomed to listen to that play twice over, and yet what has he to thank for being spared the infliction of breaking the shins of his understanding against its inanities? Nothing, Sir, but public criticism. Why ought a different rule to apply to the Town Hall Concerts? The question is not exactly one of money-payment; it has more to do with the protection of public time and patience. I am glad to say that these concerts have been of a very favourable description, and I have been equally glad to notice that the Bombay newspapers have acknowledged the fact in no stinted terms; but they *might* have been wretched exhibitions, and to whom but to the public journals would the community have had to look for the protection of their time and temper? And to whom but the public journals would the community have had to look if they desired the tone and character of the concerts to be raised?

Now that good-humoured, courteous, and clever "Diogenes" has had his little rail at me, perhaps he will get over his fastidiousness about "English" and acknowledge that there is some truth in what I have said. I have no doubt whatever that he has not been guided by personal feeling in his compliments both to you and myself, the proof of which is, of course, the admirable way in which he has adhered to the point under discussion, and the tasteful allusions he has made to everybody but himself.—Yours as before,

DANIEL QUILP.

Bombay, 9th August.

P.S.—The Duchess, Sir, has offered to bet me several more pots of beer that "Diogenes" has used bad English himself in his condemnation of me. She says that uncalled for remarks about heaven are profane, and that therefore "Diogenes'" exclamation "in Heaven's name" is bad English—in fact very wicked English indeed—and she hopes he will use his lantern to see what a vulgar creature he has been.—D. Q.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I cannot allow myself to be misinterpreted by Mr. Wallis. I stated nothing but what was true, and if the report had been the first instead of the tenth, there would have been no larger amount to fall back upon: what struck me as objectionable was the very heavy expenses to such a slight return in the shape of new business, as the total amount of premiums for 1872 show disadvantageously, as stated in my letter, against the expenses. The expenses, taking commission, management, fees, and stamps, amount to £10,862-10-7, while the former is set down at £8,530, the difference is £2,332.

I take the total expenses to represent upwards of 31 per cent. of the annual premium income, leaving 69 to cover all risks. Whether it will do so I am not prepared without some more information from Mr. Wallis to say. It is however evident that the £2,332 paid over and above the premiums received is not evidence of a flourishing state of affairs, more especially in the tenth year of the London and Lancashire working, nor is 31 per cent. paid for inevitable expenses consistent with an equitable division of the premium, between the company and the policy-holders, as it plainly enough shows that the loading is *not* 20 per cent. for expenses! I have no wish to damage the reputation of the London and Lancashire in the estimation of the public: my wish is to understand what that company means by giving forth a report which nobody can fathom; for if I take, not the figures Mr. Wallis in his letter to you puts down as the annual premium income, but £34,929-5-6 as a basis to work on, matters do not seem to me to be in any way improved.

I am quite well aware that Insurance Companies are seldom or never in a position to meet their total liabilities on a given date: in this respect they resemble Governments, only without that entire confidence the public reposes in the Government's solvency to meet probable demands. Assurers must, however, give Life offices credit with being solvent to an equal extent, or "risks" could never be given or taken; and consequent upon this the London and Lancashire in the tenth year of its existence informs its constituents that its liabilities, that is its total "risks," are £1,236,798 divided among 2,980 policies, which gives each policy an average value of £415. If the death-rate is admitted to be equal to 3 per cent. the manipulation is easy, for we thus get 89 claims to provide for: these at £415 make up a sum of somewhere about £36,935. I also make out that the 69 per cent. of the annual premium income is left to cover this £36,935, and the 69 per cent. happens only to be £24,150!

I imagine I can see Mr. Wallis pointing to his friend Mr. Brown's manipulation of the liabilities; but I can only see that Mr. Brown has performed that sort of conjuring a judicial friend of mine used to perpetrate when he allowed his taste for the forbidden flesh to overcome his religious prejudices: he usually gave the forbidden thing a flourish over the mystic cauldron, shouted Heigh! Presto! when down went the ham and up came the fish, which is exactly Mr. Brown's plan: he too cries Heigh! Presto!! Vanish!!! and a million and a quarter of a liability is at once *traversied* into £580,000. We sadly want a conjuror of this kind to reduce the Government liabilities. To say nothing else, the public have a right to a peep behind the scenes, if only to enable it to estimate Mr. Brown's value, or the value of such inestimable dexterity, and it is to be hoped Mr. Wallis will so far oblige a deluded public as to put it right, more especially as the habit of issuing unintelligible statements has been slightly overdone in this market already. If the London and Lancashire has to meet the million and a quarter, in reality it will before long arrive at the same kind of extremity Mr. Tigg Montague came to when he had nothing left to meet forthcoming claims but a grand piano and a sideboard!

NORTH.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, 7TH AUGUST.

I mentioned in a previous letter that a *Koombee* was accidentally shot by an employé in one of the Spinning Mills. The unfortunate man has since died of his wounds. Mr. Downes, the unwitting cause of the occurrence, has, I learn, liberally contributed a sum of money to the family of the deceased as the only amends in his power to offer for the bereavement he has been the sad occasion of. Mr. Downes bears the reputation of being a strictly sober and well-conducted man, and, as Chief Engineer of Runchorelal's Spinning Mills, extremely kind and forbearing in his dealings with natives, hundreds of whom work daily under his superintendence. It may be well to mention this fact to counteract the undue effect which some of the native press will doubtless seek to impart to the affair, in order to prove the natives a poor persecuted race and heap obloquy on Europeans. I am sorry to observe a growing tendency of this kind among natives—to bite the hand that protects them.

Mr. Wilkinson, District Traffic Manager B. B. and C. I. Railway, has been arraigned before Mr. Cook, Assistant Collector, on a charge of attempting to outrage the person of Mrs. Young, the wife of an engine-driver. The case excited considerable excitement, and the accused, having got off "scot-free," instituted proceedings against the prosecutrix for defamation of character; but she quite suddenly fell dangerously ill in the meanwhile, and I was removed to Bombay, whence report has now arrived of her death.

Yesterday the body of a young Parsee, named Rustomjee Eduljee, belonging to the Salt Department, was brought in from Sighlah, a village about eight miles from this. He had been washing his dog on the margin of a pond, and, getting dirtied in the operation, handed the animal to the peon in waiting, went into the water to wash himself, and was drowned. His parents are in Surat, respectable and well-to-do.

SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

9TH AUGUST.

In these days of dull penetrating fog and eternal rainfall, when people think it almost hard enough to perform the operation of living, without disturbing themselves as to the means of keeping alive; when the sun shows the light of his countenance once in the week, for about the space of a minute, from behind some dark frowning cloud, frowning as if it grudged such a concession; when the very dogs, whose delight it is, on the authority of Dr. Watts, "to bark and bite," crawl about, famished, with their tails between their legs, like so many walking skeletons of dogs that formerly existed; when your greatest endeavour to be cheerful is constituted in a feeble joke about the weather,—these are circumstances under which one can appreciate the happiness of having a daily paper to read and to correspond with. And they no doubt also account for the fact of our reading room at the library being constantly filled with old (and young) fogies, who, silently and immoveably, sit from morning till night like a lot of mummies embalmed in newspapers, while the unfortunate librarian's countenance works into a strange variety of interrogatory grimaces as to the probable hour it may please their mummyships to become alive once more and vacate the premises. I don't know how your public reading room in Bombay is conducted: if it be anything like ours, the subscribers are to be pitied. Here it is almost impossible at times to find any particular paper that may be required, for it is a well known fact that some mummies, in their entire forgetfulness of all and everything around them, have been known to walk off occasionally with a bundle of journals just arrived, under their arm, apparently under the impression that it was their umbrella or some other convenient appendage. This practice is now, however, being put a stop to.

I hear today that the apparent difficulties which seemed to stand in the way of the Maharaja of Jeypoor's visit to Simla—some saying that he was suffering from illness, others assigning different reasons—have at length been overcome, and that he is shortly expected here. It is reported also that Colonel Beynon is likely to accompany him.

I don't know whether I am behind time in informing you of a rather melancholy event which occurred here on Sunday last. On the afternoon of that day a little boy, while standing or bathing with his brothers in the bed of a torrent below the Brewery, was carried away by a sudden rising of the stream, caused by a heavy shower of rain, and his body has not since been, nor is it likely to be, recovered. The poor child's body was seen floating below the first waterfall, over which it must have been carried by the current—a height of about 100 feet—by some Europeans, who give as a reason for not attempting to rescue it their belief at the time that it was the body of a native child, which in accordance with some religious custom had been consigned to the water after death by its parents. This no doubt will be a caution to Simla parents not to allow their children to wander about during the rains. There have been a few landslips lately, but none of any importance.

The usual annual question, which crops up as surely as the Financial Statement, is now being discussed on all sides with, however, little probability, so far as a certain portion of the community is concerned, of being satisfactorily settled—Is the Government coming to Simla next season? The only obstacle to replying to such a question is the indecision of the authorities in regard to engaging houses for the accommodation of the different offices, as this is a piece of business which is usually left to the last moment, and is generally settled as if the Government were up to that moment doubtful about returning to Simla, and in making known their determination to return wished it to be particularly understood that they were only coming for *one year more*. This, as they say in Parliament, has become quite a "vexed question" and a bone of contention, and it would be well that all unnecessary agitation on the subject was put an end to, particularly as there is not the shadow of a foundation for supposing that the Government ever intend to vacate Simla. Indeed I have been told on very good authority that it is even now in contemplation by the Government to purchase an available and suitable piece of ground in a convenient situation for the purpose of erecting, if possible, one large building capable of accommodating the different offices. This is perhaps the wisest course that could be adopted, and the man who proposed it (if such a proposition were ever made) is as fairly entitled to a "decoration" as many a one else who wears one. If it been adopted even ten years ago, the saving in to this in house rent alone would have been enormous and would have proportionately reduced the four or five lakhs which Lord Lawrence stated the other day before the Finance Committee as the probable cost of the Government flight to Simla. Akin to this question is that of the much agitated bedabbled one of remuneration and camp allowances to clerks. It is not my intention to occupy your space with the subject, further than to remark that it has always seemed to me, and to many others, a rather anomalous proceeding on the part of the Government to tax *themselves* at an average rate of, say, 3 per cent. per month on subordinates' salaries drawn at Simla, while those subordinates enjoyed all the advantages of an English climate, and while market prices were, generally speaking, as moderate as those at Calcutta. Of course the question of house-rent and travelling charges is a different matter, and these two are fairly met by the Government. I believe, however, the Viceroy has promised to consider fully this question on his return to Calcutta, when no doubt it will be set at rest for ever.

I hear that another of the Simla Assemblies is soon to take place. Although the conflicting elements of the community which form these Assemblies has on one or two occasions threatened to disturb the general harmony, they are admitted by all who have attended them to be very successful, and there is no doubt that they afford occasional amusement to a large class, who are not backward in enjoying themselves when the opportunity presents itself.

BOMBAY.

Poona Civil Engineering College.—Mr. Prabhakur Gangadhur Bhidé has been appointed a Fellow in the Poona Civil Engineering College.

Mr. Justice Marriott.—On Saturday Mr. John Marriott took the necessary oaths before one of the Secretaries to Government, and will take his seat on the Bench from to-day.

The Mohawa Mahajun Case.—A correspondent complains that the prisoners in the Mohawa Mahajun case were not given an opportunity by the Judge of Bhownuggur to make their defence through their advocate.

Arrival of a Native Chief.—The Thakoor of Palitana arrived here on Friday with sixty armed followers. He has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Malabar Hill. The Thakoor is to go on a pilgrimage to Nassick.

Changes in Mofussil Courts.—It is stated that the Subordinate Judge's Court at Sinnar is to be abolished, and it is in contemplation to establish a Small Causes Court at Egutpoora, a rather important station on the G. I. P. Railway line.

Ahmedabad Financial Association.—On the application of the several shareholders of the Ahmedabad Financial Association, the District Judge of Ahmedabad has ordered the liquidators of the Association to call a meeting of the shareholders before settling the list of contributors.

Distribution of Prizes at the Poona Native Female Orphanage.—On Friday evening, at the residence of the Reverend Mr. Rose, and in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen, the girls of the Native Orphanage had prizes distributed to them by the Hon. Mrs. Deane.

Dhatoora Poisoning.—On Saturday morning, about half-past 3 o'clock, a Mahomedan was found lying on the Parell Road. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, when the officer on duty declared that the man was suffering from the effects of dhatoora.

Capture of an Escaped Convict.—A Hindoo prisoner undergoing a sentence of ten years' rigorous imprisonment in the Yerrowda Jail, Poona, for dacoity, who escaped from the prison in November 1870, was recaptured on Tuesday last by one of the Poona Police.

Assault.—On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo labourer named Etoo Balloo was fined by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee Rs. 25, for assaulting Gunga, woman; in default of payment of the fine, to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment. The fine, if recovered, to be paid to the complainant.

A Case under the New Criminal Procedure Code.—A Hindoo named Goolabchund was charged before Mr. Mackenzie, first-class magistrate of Ahmedabad, with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. He was acquitted, but was subsequently ordered by the Sessions Judge to be committed for trial.

A Manufactory for Matches.—The *Aega Mitra* notices with joy the success which has crowned the long and persevering efforts of a Deccanee Hindoo gentleman in making matches in this country. The new manufactory is opened in the neighbourhood of Bombay, and the matches prepared are as good as those imported from England, and *nearly* as cheap.

A Suit against the Secretary of State.—At the High Court on Saturday last, Mr. Constable, on behalf of the plaintiff, mentioned to Sir Charles Sargent that the suit of Cohen and Co. v. The Secretary of State, which was on his Lordship's board, was to be referred to arbitration, but that the arbitrator had not yet been nominated. The Advocate-General, who appeared for the defendant, was not present; and he (Mr. Constable) would mention the name of the arbitrator to his Lordship on the 14th inst. The suit was thereupon postponed until that day.

Double Offence.—Madhowjee Gopal, a coppersmith, was on Saturday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with having in his possession one piece of twelve handkerchiefs, one piece of black chintz, and other things, in all valued at Rs. 50, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained. He was also charged with having in his possession twenty pieces of yellow cloth, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained. Prisoner was convicted of both offences and was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or, in default, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months for each offence.

The Cocoanut Day of the Hindoos.—This well known Hindoo festival has passed off quietly as it has always done in former years. Owing to the extension of the B. B. and C. I. Railway to Colaba, the Commissioner of Police found it necessary to recommend the holiday-makers to perform the ceremony at Moody Bay instead of Back Bay, where for many years past they had been accustomed to perform it. A representation was made to the Commissioner through the Hon'ble Munguldass Nathoobhoy that the inhabitants of Chowpatty, Girgaum, and the neighbouring locality would find it very inconvenient to proceed to such a great distance as Moody Bay; and Mr. Souter gave them permission to throw cocoanuts into the portion of Back Bay near Chowpatty. Judging from the crowds from Moombadevee, Bhooleshwur, Bhendy Bazaar, and other places that crossed the rails to the sea side, the Commissioner's permission was very largely availed of. The crowd that congregated at Moody Bay was immense; and the "God of Cocoanuts" must have been particularly pleased with the fervour of devotion which attracted his believers in undiminished numbers to even a foreshore hitherto unused by them for religious ceremonies. Most of the Bhattias residing in the Fort preferred Back Bay to Moody Bay. They formed a procession, headed by Jewraz Balloo, Dwarkadas Vussonjee, and other leading Bhattias, and went by Hornby Row to the sea near the Church Gate Street station, having in their rear a large train of carriages with the younger members of their families. Owing to the change from Back Bay to Moody Bay, the site where the fair was usually held was also changed from the spot near the Wellington Road to the borders of the Cruickshank road on the Esplanade, in the rear of the newly-built houses in Hornby Row. As far as we could judge, no inconvenience worth mentioning resulted to the Hindoo community from the change recommended this year by the Police Commissioner for the performance of the ceremony connected with the Cocoanut festival.

Execution.—Kristna combe Ayloo, who poisoned her husband, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice R. H. Pinhey to be hanged, was executed yesterday morning near the City Jail, before Mr. E. T. Richardson, the City Magistrate.—*Poona Observer.*

The Postal Clerks.—Narrain Nurhar Padmakur Kristen and Govind Mahadew, accomplices in the Hoondee case, but found "not guilty" by the jury, have been prohibited by the Government of Bombay from employment in the service of Government.—*Poona Observer.*

Mr. Burgess, the Editor of the *Indian Antiquary*, who resigns his post of Principal to the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, goes home presently, I believe, to arrange the details of his appointment in connection with the archæological and architectural researches of the Government in this Presidency. The lines seem likely to fall in pleasant places for him, if it is true that he will be employed for five months in the cold season here, studying and sketching old works, and for the rest of the year in England, editing, arranging, and making fair drawings of his collections.—*Correspondent of Pioneer.*

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Aug.	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
3 Sunday	0	25	0	17	0	25
4 Monday	0	3	0	10	0	5
5 Tuesday	0	0	0	0	0	4
6 Wednesday	0	3	0	12	0	22
7 Thursday	0	29	0	7	0	4
8 Friday	0	39	0	27	0	24
9 Saturday	0	25	0	42	0	0
Total for the Week	0	81	0	39	0	28
Previously registered	41	60	39	33	38	58
Grand Total	41	44	39	72	38	86

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The barque Elizabeth, 505 tons, Captain Narbet, sailed yesterday in ballast for Rangoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Penang, 475 tons, Captain F. Cotton, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee with a general cargo.

The German and British Governments have agreed mutually to recognize and admit as correct the official documents of either State relating to the measurement of ships.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water. Time.	Height.	August.	Low Water. Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT.		H. M.	FT.
0 54 m	6 1		7 0 m	7 7
1 22 a	7 11	Monday..... 11	7 40 a	6 10
1 43 m	5 11		7 45 m	6 6
2 2 a	7 5	Tuesday..... 12	8 23 a	6 10
2 34 m	5 2		8 34 m	5 1
2 44 a	6 6	Wednesday ... 13	9 9 a	6 5
3 25 m	4 3		9 21 m	3 6
3 21 a	5 0	Thursday 14	9 54 a	5 9
4 24 m	3 9		10 14 m	2 1
4 4 a	3 4	Friday 15	10 50 a	5 0
5 44 m	3 4		11 23 m	0 11
4 58 a	2 1	Saturday 16	11 53 a	4 7
6 1 m	3 1		0 46 a	0 3
6 15 a	1 6	Sunday 17	.....	.....

Moon—Last Quarter, 15th, 9h. 31m. A.M.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

The performance given at the abovenamed theatre on Friday evening by the "Coloured Opera Troupe" was a decided success. The Troupe composed of men of the 6th Brigade Royal Artillery stationed at Colaba, is not quite unknown to fame, having appeared on several occasions at the Morley Hall Theatre, so that the public were not likely to be taken in as they were by "Joe Hussey's Colonial Troupe" on Monday last—and no doubt this fact together with the attraction of a prize for the best original conundrum was the reason why the house was so well filled. The first part of the entertainment consisted of "Minstrel Songs" and the choruses by the company,—and although the Troupe did not appear in the usual costume, having dispensed with coat and vest—no doubt considering them encumbrances—still the songs were capitally well sung; Mr. Johnstone's "Dolly Varden" and "My Mother's Queer" especially, both of which were encored, but owing to the length of the programme Mr. Johnstone declined to give them again.

The jokes between the songs were pretty smart

CRICKET.

A CRICKET MATCH was played on Friday between the Ordnance and Telegraph Departments, which resulted in the game being drawn greatly in favour of the latter. The scores are appended :—

TELEGRAPH.

		1st Innings.
Girling,	l b w, b Bomanjee	60
Nagle	b Warner	24
Craggs	b Warner	0
Walker	c Miles b Neill	16
Adams	not out	51
Black	b Warner	3
Thorpe	b Bomanjee	0
Sunnds	b do.	5
High	b do.	1
Moore	b do.	2
Murray	run out	0
	Extras	5
	Total	167

ORDNANCE.

		1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
Holland	run out	13		
Warner	b Nagle	2	b Nagle	1
Neill	b Walker	0	b Walker	1
Bredwell	b Walker	0	not out	6
Reddiffe	b Walker	2		
Miles	b Nagle	1		
Perks	c Sunnds, b Walker	0		
Willis	c Walker, b Nagle	1		
Stirton	run out	7		
Webb	b Walker	1		
Winter	not out	2	Bomanjee	not out. 8
	Extras	1		
	Total	30	Total	16

AHMEDNUGGUR RACES.

SECOND DAY.—THURSDAY, 7TH AUGUST.

We are glad to say there was no falling off from the first day either in the sport or the attendance at the races. It was hoped on the preceding day that there would be a good shower to improve the adamantine state of the course, *à propos* of which may be said that a visitor who was here for the first time mistook it for *the high road*. Four races and a match appeared on the card, necessitating beginning at an earlier hour, so precisely at 4 o'clock the sports opened with

A MATCH, for Rs. 100. Half a mile.

	st. lb.	
Capt. Corke's	bl a g Black Prince	9 7 Owner 1
Mr. Kemp's	g a g Collector	10 2 Mr. French.. 2

Three to one on Black Prince, who won as he liked in 1m.

2ND RACE.—H. H. Aga Khan's Purse, Rs. 300. For maiden Arabs. Weight for age raised one stone. One mile.

	st. lb.	
Aga Moochool Shah's	g a h Moozuffur	9 12 W. Brewley. 1
Dr. Anderson's	g a h Light Dragoon	9 12 Capt. Higgs. 2
Mr. Gosling's	g a g Scindia	10 3 Finch 3

A very bad start, Light Dragoon being left fifty yards behind. Scindia led to the last turn home, where he was joined by Moozuffur and Light Dragoon, a good race ensuing between the three down the straight at the end; however, Moozuffur drew away and won easily by two lengths, Light Dragoon second, Finch pulling up when he found Scindia could'nt win.—Time 2m.

3RD RACE.—The Bhingar Stakes. For all horses. 1½ mile. Rs. 250 from the fund.

	st. lb.	
Capt. Hogg's	br. w g Wenlock	10 7 Owner 1
Mr. Framjee's	b w g Victor	9 7 Blackburn.. 2
Mr. Gilson's	ch w g Viking	9 7 Capt. Cooke 0
Dr. Anderson's	b w m Lady Morris.	10 0 Emam 0
Do.	ch w g King's Own.	10 0 Aga Nasir Shah..... 0
Mr. French's	ch w g The Claimant	9 7 Owner 0

After a considerable delay at the post, in which the temper of the starter must have been severely tried, the lot were despatched to a good start, Wenlock soon going to the front with Victor in attendance; the pair drew away from the rest, the tail lengthening out considerably at the far side of the course. Victor ran in better form than we ever remember seeing him do before, but in spite of all Blackburn's efforts (who rode him very well) he was unable to reach Wenlock, who won a good race by a length in 3m. 26s.

4TH RACE.—The Lottery Purse. For all Arabs. R. C.

	st. lb.	
The Borderers'	b a h Income Tax	10 10 Major Stack. 1
Capt. Hogg's	g a g Four Poster	9 7 Owner..... 2
Mr. Framjee's	g a g Shah Allum	9 7 Blackburn.. 3

Four Poster led to the first turn, when Income Tax went in front, and finally cantered in as he pleased in 2m. 56s.

5TH RACE.—The Challenge Stakes. For all Arabs. Rs. 250 from the fund. One mile and a quarter.

	st. lb.	
Aga Mocchool Shah's	g a h Moozuffur	9 11 W. Brewley. 1
Mr. Gostling's	g a g Scindia	9 7 Finch..... 2
H. H. Aga Khan's	ch a h Cyrus	10 2 Aga Nazir Shah..... 3
Dr. Anderson's	g a g Grey Squadron	8 6 Emaum..... 4

Cyrus made the running with Scindia in attendance; at the ¾ mile the latter went to the front, and at the ½ mile post had a lead of several lengths. Rounding the last corner, however, Moozuffur crept up, and the pair raced together down the straight; at the end Moozuffur drew away and won easily by two lengths. Time—2m. 29s.

We should not omit to state that on Tuesday and Thursday evening there were some private theatricals got up by some of the residents of the station, which were perfect in every way—scenery, dresses and acting; —in fact we do not in the least know which to admire most, the beauty or the talent of the fair performers.

The Race Meeting concludes on Saturday with the Hurdle Race and the Handicaps, which latter we trust will have good acceptances, the stewards having done their best to promote sport in the handicapping.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF A FULL BENCH UNDER THE INSOLVENT ACT.

RE DHUNJEEBHOY CURSETJEE RUTNAGHUR AND ANOTHER.

At the High Court on the 1st and 7th instant, before a full Court, composed of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Green, an appeal was heard from a decision in this case given by Mr. Justice Pinhey, sitting as Commissioner in Insolvency. The Advocate-General and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Leathes, Crawford, and Bocvey, appeared for the appellant, Jamsetjee Rutnaghur. Mr. Marriott and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, appeared for the trustees.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—The insolvents, who traded some time ago in Bombay and China, fell into difficulties some time in December 1872. Being pressed by some of their creditors, including the present appellant, they called a meeting of all their creditors at the office of their solicitors, Messrs Manisty and Fletcher, on the 14th of December 1872, at which the creditors present resolved that the affairs of the insolvents should be wound up under a private deed of trust. In pursuance of this resolution, the insolvents, on the 16th December 1872, executed a deed whereby they transferred all their property to three trustees upon trust to divide the same rateably amongst such creditors as signed the deed within three months from the date of its execution. This deed was signed by 46 creditors of the insolvents out of a total of 54 creditors. Jamsetjee Rutnaghur, who is the paternal uncle of one of the insolvents, Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Rutnaghur, refused to execute the deed, and proceeded to judgment in respect of his claim of Rs. 8,500 in the High Court, obtaining a decree on the 14th January 1873. These proceedings rendered it necessary for the insolvents to present their petition to the Insolvent Court in order to protect their persons from arrest at the instance of the judgment creditor. Jamsetjee Rutnaghur allowed the three months within which he was required by the deed to come in to pass by, notwithstanding that, both before and subsequently to the execution of the deed, offers were made to him to look into the state of the insolvents' accounts and to come in under the deed, which however he declined to do. On the eve of the expiration of the three months' time he demanded an inspection of the insolvents' books, which was granted to him by the trustees; but not content with this he made a further demand to continue his inspection after the expiration of the three months, which was consequently refused, as he had not chosen to become a party to the deed. Jamsetjee Rutnaghur thereupon asked the Official Assignee to take possession of the insolvents' books; but that officer having declined to interfere in the matter, he made an application to the Insolvent Court that the deed should be set aside under section 24 of the Insolvent Act. The trustees opposed the application, and Mr. Justice Pinhey, in a judgment which was published in our issue of the 15th July last, dimissed the application with costs on the ground that the deed in question was not a voluntary assignment within the meaning and intent of section 24 of the Insolvent Act. Against this judgment the opposing creditor preferred an appeal, which was argued before a full Court, composed of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Green, on the 1st and 7th instant. The judgment of the Appellate Court was given by the Chief Justice on the 7th instant, and was in substance as follows:—

The Chief Justice said that the Court had not thought it proper to defer their judgment as they had agreed as to what should be their decision in the case. The question was entirely dependent upon section 24 of the Insolvent Act, which is as follows:—"And be it enacted, that if any insolvent, who shall file his petition for his discharge under this Act, or who shall be adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency, shall voluntarily convey, assign, transfer, charge, deliver, or make over any estate, real or personal, security for money, bond, bill, note, money, property, goods or effects whatsoever to any creditor or to any other person in trust for, or to, or for the use, benefit, and advantage of any creditor, every such conveyance, assignment, transfer, charge, delivery, and making over, if made when in insolvent circumstances and within two months before the date of the petition of such insolvent, or of the petition on which an adjudication of insolvency may have proceeded, as the case may be, or if made with the view or intention by the party so conveying, assigning, transferring, charging, delivering, or making over of petitioning the said Court for his discharge from custody under this Act, or of committing an act of insolvency, shall be deemed, and is hereby declared, to be fraudulent and void as against the assignees of such insolvent." His Lordship said it was not necessary in the present case to decide whether the Official Assignee was the only person who could make an application of the present nature, but it was a fact that the opposing creditor had not obtained the sanction of the Official Assignee to take these proceedings, and it appeared it evidence that that officer had declined to interfere in the matter. It was further not necessary to decide whether the Court could compel the Official Assignee to give his consent to an opposing creditor in matters of this description. The Court might, however, take such a course if a proper case was made out. The question for the determination of the Court in the present case was, whether the deed in dispute was a voluntary conveyance within the meaning of the section above quoted, and upon this point his Lordship read the fourth paragraph of the affidavit of the insolvent Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Rutnaghur, which ran as follows:—"In consequence of the said Jamsetjee Rutnaghur and several of our creditors having made immediate demands upon us for payment of their debts, and we being unable to meet the same, we deemed it advisable under the circumstances to leave our affairs in the hands of our creditors. For this purpose the meeting of the creditors, referred to in the fourth paragraph of the said affidavit, was held on the 14th day of December 1872 at the office of Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher. The creditors assembled at the said meeting considered that it would be more advantageous to the interests of the general body of creditors if our affairs were liquidated under a private trust than through the instrumentality of the Insolvent Court. The application which my co-partner Perosha Pestonjee and myself have made to this Honourable Court for the benefit of the Insolvent Act was rendered necessary in order to protect our persons from arrest at the instance of the said Jamsetjee Rutnaghur and the firm of Pranjeewandas Girdhurlall, who, notwithstanding notice of the execution of the said trust deed, proceeded to judgment against us in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in respect of their claims against us. The said firm of Pranjeewandas Girdhurlall have since come in under the said deed. His Lordship remarked that it was quite clear from the statement contained in the above paragraph, which stood uncontradicted by the opposing creditors, that the assignment was not voluntary, but that it was made in consequence of a pressure brought upon the insolvents by some of their creditors, including the opposing creditor, who had then filed his plaint against them. His Lordship observed that, in the opinion of the Court, the insolvents did what honest men ought to do, namely, that instead of showing the opposing creditor (a near relative of one of the insolvents) a fraudulent preference over the rest of the creditors, they called all their creditors (who chose to come) together and laid their affairs before them, leaving it to them to consider what course should be pursued. The opposing creditor had ample time to come in under the deed, but he did not choose to do so. His Lordship further remarked, that something had been said on behalf of the opposing creditor about the three months' limitation provided for execution of the deed, but his Lordship considered that such a provision was not unreasonable. The opposing creditor had abundance of time in which to examine the books and to come in under the deed, but his Lordship was of opinion that he had no *bona fide* intention of doing so, and that he wanted to obtain a fraudulent preference, but failing in this, he placed himself in cantankerous antagonism to the insolvents; and the Court would not under such circumstances help him. Moreover, the Court could not do so even if it wished, for the deed was a good deed and not voluntary upon the authority of the cases cited by the learned counsel on behalf of the trustees. His Lordship said that, if a conveyance executed under pressure for the benefit of one creditor is good and valid as against an Official Assignee, *a fortiori*, the present was a good and valid deed, being for the benefit of all creditors. If the time provided in a deed is not sufficient, the Court might be induced to enlarge it, but in the present case the time given was ample, and the Court would not enlarge it in favour of the opposing creditor, who had set his face against the deed from its very commencement. If the opposing creditor had lost the benefit of the deed, it was his own fault, and the Court would not aid him. His Lordship, in conclusion, said that the Court dismissed the appeal with costs, and did so gladly, as the majority of the creditors had seen the propriety of accepting the deed. Mr. Justice Pinhey's judgment was accordingly affirmed, and the appeal dismissed with costs.

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 15.

(SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

MR. DADABHOY NOWROJEE was further examined.—Mr. Denison, and afterwards Mr. Ayrton, in the chair.

The first point in his evidence related to the cost of the English administration, which he complained of as being a heavy drain upon India, and he thought India paid too dearly for the advantages of that administration. His next point related to the non-fulfilment of the promise to employ natives both in high and low offices. He complained that no encouragement was given to natives to become Civil Engineers or to enter the medical profession. He drew attention to the abolition of the nine East India scholarships, which took place on the ground that facilities had been afforded for entering the Civil Service; but, in point of fact, those facilities never had been given. His next point was to ask for an English guarantee for the debt of India, because the holders of the debt were not Indians but foreigners, and payment of the interest became a heavy drain upon India. It was pointed out that a guarantee would not stop the drain, and he replied, that it would lessen it by enabling money to be raised more cheaply. Then reference to Cooper's Hill, whether the expense of the same ought to fall upon India or England, he said that Mr. Grant Duff had declared in the House of Commons that no expense would fall on India at all in respect of that institution He complained of the unfair treatment India received in financial matters, inasmuch as it was made to bear every farthing that could be laid upon her. This unfairness was the more apparent, comparing the treatment of India with the treatment of the Colonies.

Mr. Fawcett—If England builds a Colonial Office for the benefit of the Colonies, England pays for it?—Yes.

And if we build an Indian Office in the same way, we make India pay for it?—Yes.

Can you give any reason why there should be a difference between the two cases?—I cannot suggest any reason: I am very anxious to know why it should be so.

Mr. Beach—There is a very large expense incurred for the army?—I am not prepared to enter into the question of the army, or to say how much is necessary and how much is not. I do not think I am competent to give an opinion upon it.

But we may assume that, whatever Government exists in India, considerable expense will be incurred on an army?—But the difference would be this: a rule by a foreign power and by a native power would make a great difference. The only question I am concerned in is, whether the amount spent on the army is a reasonable one or not.

Is it your view that a larger amount is spent than is necessary on public works?—My view is that a large large amount is wasted by inefficiency.

But your opinion is, not that works which are unnecessary are undertaken, but that money is wasted in the carrying out of useful public works?—I am not prepared to say that works are undertaken which are not necessary.

Would it be the view of the natives that a moderate duty should be levied with the view of protecting native manufactures?—Well, those who are engaged in manufactures, such as the owners of mills in Bombay, would wish such a thing, but I do not know that such is the general view of the natives. My own opinion is, that the more free trade we have the better. There is, however, a variety of opinions, each looking at the question from his own point of view.

Mr. Candlish—On what do you found your opinion that the debt should be guaranteed?—It would be a benefit both to England and India.

In what way?—For India the benefit would be, that if a portion of this debt were paid off, the interest, which is now removed to a foreign country, would be a saving to the capital of the nation.

But guaranteeing the debt would not pay it off?—No. What I mean is, that if the debt were guaranteed, the guarantee would enable money to be borrowed at a much cheaper rate, and the difference between that cheaper rate and the rate India is now compelled to pay should constitute a sinking fund for the extinction of the debt.

Then you say there would be an advantage to England—what is that?—The English advantage would be: It is often urged that India owes a great deal of money to England, and that India is at the mercy of England in consequence of England's large claim upon India. Now, if all this debt were paid off, India would be more free, and India would not be, as it is said, at the mercy of England. I only refer to the public debt—I do not refer to the guarantee of the railway debt. If England would guarantee the debt there would be a saving of 1½ per cent. per annum as the interest.

General Balfour—I understand you to condemn against the Cooper's Hill College, that England has burdened India in a liability in which the administrators in India had no voice?—I do not think I urged that, but I may say generally, that in all the Home charges here, the administrators in India have no voice at all.

That does not apply to a very large amount of expenditure incurred in England on account of stores?—I mean only such charges as the Secretary of State incurs here on his own responsibility.

Then, as to Travancore, you held up that as a model for British administration?—I mentioned it as an illustration of the fact that a great deal can be done under native rule which cannot be done under British rule.

You are aware that Sir Madahava Rao was brought up at Madras, that he received there an English education, that his intercourse there with Europeans prepared his mind for the administration he was to carry on?—Yes, I know all that.

And that Travancore was in a very backward state?—I was not aware.

Then, as to the army, what is your opinion on the question of expenditure?—What the expenditure ought to be you are abler to judge than I am, as I have not materials at command. I have tried hard to be in a position to speak on the army expenditure, but I cannot.

Taking the gross expenditure incurred in the administration of India, is it your opinion, that it could be reduced?—I think the 20 millions of expenditure might be reduced by 20 per cent. if the administration was economically managed.

You stated that it would be a great advantage to India if all the money given as salaries to European officers, serving in India, remained in, and was spent in, the country?—Yes; but still I readily grant there must be some European agency.

Is it not a notorious fact that the people of the Nizam's territory are worse off than in any other part of India?—I have never heard of it.

Lord E. FitzMaurice—Do you contemplate any diminution of taxation in India on the event of an English guarantee of the debt?—Not at present; not until the debt is paid off.

What is the average price of Indian stock, taking a period of years?—I think stock of 4½ per cent. is very nearly at par.

Do you think that the practical result of an English guarantee, at a reduced rate of interest, would be that people would ask to be paid off?—That I cannot say; when the debt is paid off, there will be a great reduction of taxation.

You must see that, supposing the alteration made on the rate of interest led to a very large number of stockholders asking to be paid off, it would make a financial operation of the utmost difficulty?—I think there would be no difficulty, because, with a Parliamentary guarantee, it would be something like more consols.

Do you think that the feeling of India is, that although there is no actual guarantee, there is a moral guarantee by England?—If you ask my own personal opinion, I feel there is a moral guarantee as far as Parliament is concerned. Parliament would be hard pressed by the lenders in the event of anything ever going wrong. The lenders will say, you have not managed your affairs well.

Mr. Ayrton—Is that what you mean by a moral guarantee?—Yes; I don't mean that Parliament is bound to pay any portion of the Indian debt, but the English people depend on the good management of India, and they would naturally expect that, if Parliament did not exercise its powers sufficiently well, it ought to pay them.

Would it not be a complete answer to that moral claim, that they had received a high rate of interest in respect of the want of such a guarantee?—It would be quite complete.

Mr. Lyttelton—You imagine that the material prosperity and happiness of India is diminishing year by year?—Yes, undoubtedly.

Is not that a strong reason for cuting off the British connection?—No; if the British connection were cut off, it would be the greatest misfortune for India. What should be done is this—that the British connection should be conducted reasonably, the European agency very largely diminished, and a saving effected.

Sir David Wedderburn—If the guarantee of the debt were given, would it induce a greater number of natives to invest?—No; the natives won't invest, because the rate of interest is so small.

They would not refuse to invest in consequence of having doubts about the security?—The native princes don't invest at all: as to the native subjects, it is not want of security that would keep them from investing.

The Chairman—Is it not fear?—It is not fear, but because the interest is so low.

Mr. Fowler—What is the current rate of interest?—They can get nine per cent. for their money; but it is not always easy to get nine per cent.: some get fifteen per cent.

The Chairman—What do the poorer classes of cultivators pay?—From 20 to 25 per cent.

Do you know whether the profit from land in proportion to the cost of labour in cultivating it is so great, that the person cultivating can afford to pay a very high interest for borrowed money?—That is not my opinion.

Have you ever gone into a calculation of the outturn of paddy land, and the cost of labour, and what the value of rice is?—Not very minutely; but I have gone into it in this way——

No, but it is a mere matter of fact, and there is only one way of going into a fact, and that is, to ascertain it: can you state it? Take the rice land in the neighbourhood of Bombay—can you state the outturn, the cost of labour, and the price of rice?—No.

Or in Guzerat?—No I think I have the figures, but I am not prepared to answer the question.

You don't know what the net result is?—I have looked into the matter, and the impression left on my mind is, that there is a small margin left to live upon.

Have you never heard the proverb, that the best return is paddy?—No.

That next to that is 12 per cent. interest?—No, I have never heard that.

Mr. Fowler—What is the rate at which Government lends to the ryots in the opium districts?—I do not know.

Though India is a poor country, yet there is a great deal of wealth in a few hands?—There are some wealthy men. There are a number of natives of enormous wealth?—Not of enormous wealth, unless you speak of Princes.

Not in Bombay?—No.

I am speaking of merchants—are there not merchants in Bombay worth a million?—I cannot say there is any one just now who is worth a million.

Bombay is described as the wealthiest city in India?—Well, I cannot undertake to say that.

The Chairman then thanked the witness for the evidence he had given, and his examination was closed.

Mr. Nowrojee Fudonjee was further examined. He said—At my last examination an honourable member thought I was exaggerating the pressure of the salt tax on the poorer classes of the people. I now lay before the Committee the administration reports of high officers and of the Government of Bombay itself on the subject, including the report made by the Salt Commissioner, dated 10th July 1870.

The Chairman asked what the views of the natives were on the question—why the natives in the Presidency of Bombay could not pay as high a duty as those in Bengal?—Because they are in so very improverished a condition, that they cannot earn sufficient to procure articles necessary for food and clothes.

It is the general view that the people in the Presidency of Bombay are not more improverished than the people of Bengal?—I do not know as to the people of Bengal.

I want to know, however, why the Bombay cultivators are less able to pay the salt tax than the people of Bengal?—The revenue which the ryots or cultivators of Bombay pay to Government is considered to be more than what the people pay in Bengal.

If you speak of the ryotwaree system, you must compare it with the rent paid to the landlords in Bengal. Is the rent paid in the Bombay Presidency more than is paid by the tenants to the zemindars in Bengal?—I do not know what the tenants pay to the zemindars, but that is the belief which prevails. With reference to a question which was formerly put to me, the price of salt in the different districts of the Bombay Presidency varies greatly, being in some places Rs. 2-2 and in others Rs. 4-9 for the Bengal maund.

Does this difference arise from the quality of the salt?—No; but from the situation of the district, and from difficulty of access. In Poona a man is paying for salt Rs 1-1 per annum, though he is only earning Rs. 2½ or Rs. 3 per month. The consumption of salt in Bombay comes to Re 1 a head, including adults as well as infants. Taking a family to average four, and taking the income of each family at Rs. 6 per month, the percentage of salt consumed comes to nearly the same amount as was levied in respect of income-tax three years ago. People in better circumstances have been relieved of the income-tax, but the poorest class, who are least able to pay anything, are subject to an enhanced salt tax. Their wages, as I have shown, are very small—they are living on half diet—they are almost naked; and the salt tax, therefore, presses very heavily on such people.

I observe your estimate of their earnings is stated of at between Rs. 2 and Rs. 3; they were put the other day at four by yourself; now 50 per cent. makes a very great difference in dealing with small quantities.

After some further questions,

The witness proceeded to say—A great deal of evidence has been laid before the Committee, that there has been a great improvement in the condition of the people of the Bombay Presidency. That might be true of the past times of exceptional prosperity, but that prosperity has now passed away, and the inhabitants of Western India have again relapsed into their normal state of want.

The Chairman—How has the wealth passed away?—It has been spent and consumed partly in paying former debts, and partly in indulging in luxuries and in the comforts of life; but that state of prosperity, I assure the Committee, has passed away, and the people have reverted to their normal condition. In the interior of the Presidency, there is scarcely any trace of it remaining. I will give a picture of the agricultural population, such as I have seen with my own eyes. I have visited Guzerat and Concan and inquired into their circumstances and means. I have examined their means of clothing and the food they live upon. I may divide the cultivators of Guzerat into four classes: 1*st*, the farmers, who are generally in good circumstances, and live in comfort; 2*nd*, the next class of landholders forms one-tenth of the people: they are generally in good circumstances; 3*rd*, the third-class are those who cultivate their own land, and who are just able to maintain their own families, so long as the season is good: they number one-third of the population: they are in debt, but not much; 4*th*, the fourth class numbers one-half of the population, and they can hardly earn the scantiest subsistence: they cannot maintain themselves or their families throughout the whole year: they are all more or less indebted, many of them have bullocks to plough their land: their utensils are made of clay and are worth two or three annas: they live in small wretched huts with broken roofs: they have seldom a change of clothes: most of their children are naked.

The Chairman—At what age?—At the age of 6, 8, or 10 years. They live on coarse food, or on roots or fruit.

Where have you seen it?—In the villages in the vicinity of Ahmedabad, Kaira, and the Concan between Surat and Bombay.

What is the greatest age at which you have seen children going about with gold waistbands and gold ornaments.

Witness—Gold waistbands?

The Chairman—Yes; you have seen children running about with nothing on save gold waistbands and gold ornaments—what is the greatest age at which you have seen that; up to 6, 8 or 10 years?—In the hot season little children have no clothes up to the age of six. In the case of the Guzerat ryots, I was speaking of the cold season.

Have you never heard of humane English people giving natives clothes, and it was resented as an act of tyranny?—No.

Have you not heard of a Judge in Bengal who wanted to give them clothes, and it was resented as tyranny?—No.

The witness next pointed out that the quantity of grazing land in the Deccan had decreased, having been converted to agricultural purposes, and he described the change as a decrease of prosperity. He also complained of the burden thrown upon ryots in being compelled to keep up the boundary marks that separate their holdings from each other.

The Committee then adjourned, Mr. Fardonjee's evidence not being yet completed.

INDIAN ITEMS.

JUTE PAPER.—Besides the *Dundee Advertiser*, the *Warrington Guardian* is now printed on jute paper.—*Indian Mirror.*

THE OOTACAMUND PACK.—We are very sorry to learn that the prospects of keeping the hounds in Ootacamund are becoming "small by degrees and beautifully less." Fonds are failing, and if not augmented speedily, the hounds will have to be disposed of.—*Neilgherry Courier.*

ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last, a carriage was upset by the falling of the horses, near St. Stephen's Church, and the occupants of the carriage, Mrs. Bird and her young daughter, were thrown into the road, but fortunately escaped with a few slight bruises and a considerable bedabing of mud.—*Id.*

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—We are informed that on Sunday, as two young women were returning to their village, a mile or so on the other side of Ulsoor, they were attacked and severely beaten by a party of natives. One has since died of the injuries she received, and the other lies we are told in a precarious state.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

A TESTIMONIAL.—The Rev. A. W. R. Quinla, M.A., now chaplain to the 2-60th Rifles at Murreg, has lately received a large silver salver, a pocket Communion Service, and a purse of Rs. 322, as a testimonial from his late congregation at Howrah, where the reverend gentleman was chaplain for five years, and which station he left in consequence of ill-health.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

BOLD THIEVES.—Robberies of more or less frequency continue to be of constant occurrence. On one occasion we hear that a gentleman and his son were coolly locked in their bed-rooms while the thieves appropriated what they could get hold of, and only a day or two ago a bath tub, which was left out in the compound of a house or St. John's Hill, was made off with in broad daylight.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

SIMPLE SIMON.—"A Traveller" writes to a contemporary to warn people against being taken in at railway stations, as he has been. He got two cups of tea at the Cawnpoor station and gave the waiter a five rupee note, asking for the change. When the time came for the train to start again, the waiter had not brought the change. "A Traveller" naively concludes,—"I was served the same way at Toondla about three weeks ago!"

FLOOD ON THE RAVEE.—An extraordinary flood came down in the river Ravee on Friday. The water rose up to 12 ft. on the gauge, and the river overflowed its banks. The water spread over the whole of the land between the nullah and the river, and was 2ft. deep on the pucca road on this side of the river. The current was, we understand, very strong and fierce, running with a velocity of 10 ft. per second, or about 7½ miles per hour. But notwithstanding this, the bridge of boats, we are glad to say, was maintained all right, and no interruption to traffic took place.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

A BUTTERFLY IN A MAN'S EAR.—We are informed that a boatman while employed the other day on the beach in removing bales of cotton from a boat, suddenly found that something had got into his ear, which gave him great pain. There was a buzzing noise also which frightened him so much that he ran off to a barber to have his ear seen to. He was, however, advised by the barber to go to the Marine Dispensary, where Apothecary Meneaud, on examining the ear, perceived the hair-like legs of an insect protruding from it. An instrument was introduced, and then withdrawn, bringing with it a butterfly. The butterfly was alive, and was carried off by the boatman—*Madras Mail.*

SAD OCCURRENCE AT SIMLA.—It is now upwards of two years that we had to chronicle the destressing loss by drowning of a lad belonging to the Sanawur Institution, by the sudden rising of one of the mountain torrents while he with others was bathing. It is our melancholy duty to-day to record a similar occurrence but at a different sanitarium. Sunday last being a fine sun-shiny day, several lads went down from Simla to the falls for the purpose of bathing. Among these lads were two sons of Mr. Walsh, a resident at that station. A correspondent gives us the following account of the accident:—"The boys were enjoying themselves in the shallow water, near the fall, when about 4 o'clock very heavy and incessant rain came pouring down for over an hour, and the stream suddenly rose and came rushing down like a torrent; the youngest of the two lads, about nine years of age, was carried away by the current, his brother, somewhat older than himself, rushed to his rescue, but his attempt was arrested by his head coming in contact with, or being struck by, a boulder, when he was stunned, and would also have been lost had not a Paharee seeing the accident rescued him and brought him round. Immediately the elder lad came to his senses, he made another attempt to save his younger brother. But again he was disappointed, and saved a second time by the same Paharee from meeting death by drowning. News was at once conveyed to Simla of the sad event, and men were sent down in every direction to look for the body of the boy. The search was continued the whole night with torches by the police, but up to this morning the body had not been found. This is the first instance of drowning that has been known at Simla."—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATY.

THE new French Government is, in one respect, better than that of M. Thiers. It is as sincerely in favour of Free Trade as M. Thiers was in favour of Protection. M. Thiers, in this respect, represented the old world; and he represented it with so much obstinacy and so much ability that the new world could have in his Cabinet no counterbalancing representation; he might and did employ Free-trade Ministers, but he was, even down to matters of detail, himself so much more powerful than any Minister that the total result of his Government was entirely Protectionist, notwithstanding. But in the new Government Free-trade principles are explicitly recognized, and the only ground of controversy is as to the mode in which, in the present crisis of France, and in the present state of opinion, they can be embodied. The tax on raw materials which M. Thiers proposed, and to which he clung so closely, is now to be abandoned. It was unpopular because the French manufacturers did not approve it, and impracticable because France was bound in a web of commercial treaties, many of which are unexpired and with which it is inconsistent. No one but a man of M. Theirs' age could have proposed it; no one but one of his pertinacity would have adhered to it in spite of so much opposition and so many difficulties. The broad result of the recent change will be a return to the tariff of 1860. The Treaty of 1860 will not, indeed, be in terms re-enacted, nor, as we believe, will England bind herself by any important and new stipulation. But there will be a short treaty that will provide—First—That England shall have all the advantages of the favoured nation clause till 1877, and that will give us till that year a right to the tariff of 1860; for other nations have it till then, and so, if we are to be among the most favoured, we must have it likewise. But the new treaty will only last till 1877; at that time the whole network of treaties by which France is bound will cease, and she is not at present disposed to make any new one which will last longer. She wishes four years hence to be unfettered in her position, and to be able to consider her policy without restraint. This result is substantially a victory for a Free-trade policy. It has been proved that, at the present time, that policy is not only popular, but the only possible one. The moment a policy of Protection was tried in detail it failed and collapsed. No doubt the disasters of France gave any form of taxation a momentary advantage, and M. Thiers was most desirous to try the Protectionist form. But in future years no similar disasters and no similar Government will probably exist. As a Free-trade policy has conquered in France under its recent difficulties, we may be sure that it will always triumph. Its enemies will never be more powerful; and the longer it is tried the more numerous will be its friends. Secondly,—The new Treaty will at once abolish the exceptional advantage which in French ports French shipping enjoys in comparision with English. We all remember by what strange and fatal arguments M. Thiers defended this differential exemption, and we shall rejoice that such arguments no longer triumph, and that the hardship on English vessels is immediately to cease.—*Economist.*

THE SULTAN AND THE KHEDIVE.

("TIMES'" CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 10.

THE importance of the Firman granted to the Khedive on the 8th of June last has been much underrated. Far from containing a mere confirmation of the privileges previously conferred, it sanctions the full autonomy of Egypt, and changes the position of that country from a Province, as it was hitherto looked upon, into a quasi-Sovereign kingdom, under the suzerainty of the Sultan, with the same rights, if not higher, as the Danubian or any other Principality under the Vassalage of the Ottoman Porte.

The Firman, after regulating various details with a view to better securing the transmission of the Khedivate to the descendants of Ismail Pasha after his death, authorizes the Khedive to make laws and internal regulations for Egypt, and also to contract with the representatives of foreign Powers commercial and other treaties, political conventions excepted. By the new Firman, therefore, the Khedive will be henceforward the legislator for Egypt; the cardinal and other laws of the Ottoman Empire will only apply for the future to that country so long as the Khedive shall not otherwise enact, and the present treaties of commerce of the Sublime Porte will cease to be in force there as soon as the Khedive and the foreign Powers shall agree to substitute others in their stead.

The financial administration of Egypt being entirely intrusted to the Khedive, he is expressly told that hereafter he need no longer require the authority of the Porte to contract loans and to pledge the revenue of the country. The former limitation of the Egyptian Army to 30,000 men is now abrogated. The Khedive has full and complete authority to organize every means of defence in the country under his rule. He can raise as many men as he chooses, and he may also have a Fleet, provided it be not an ironclad one. In one word, the Firman of the 8th of June constitutes the Khedive absolute master of Egypt and its dependencies.

However extensive these privileges may appear, it was good policy to grant them. Ismail Pasha has fully deserved such favours at the hands of the Sultan. His frequent visits to the capital have perfectly satisfied His Majesty of his vassal's attachment and devotion towards his august person, and whatever may have been said against the Khedive's Government is best answered by the fact that Egypt is in a most prosperous condition. On the other hand, under the present conditions of Turkey, a liberal and generous policy towards her vassals is by far the wisest. A different line of conduct would have the effect of alienating from the Suzerain Court the sympathy of the tributary countries, and would not prevent them from ultimately obtaining what might be refused for the moment. Had the Porte shown from the beginning less hesitation in surrendering the fortresses of Belgrade, it would have elicited some sign of gratitude from the Servians after the cession of these fortresses; and it is a fact that the opposition of the Ottoman Government has proved no obstacle to Roumania getting all she wanted. Besides, in the present case the essential ties which bind Egypt to the rest of the Ottoman Empire are well secured in the Firman. The Khedive is forbidden to make treaties bearing upon political matters, he can have no agents of his own accredited at foreign Courts; if he is authorized to coin money, he can only do so in the name of the Sultan; his troops must carry the same banner as those of his Suzerain, and no difference is to exist between the flag of his ships and that of the Imperial navy; finally, he is bound to pay the same tribute, and with the same punctuality, as before. In a few words, Egypt, while enjoying self-government, continues to form an integral part of the Ottoman Empire. It now lies with the Khedive to show that the Imperial favours obtained will only be used to effect a still larger moral and material development of his country, and to satisfy the Suzerain Court that it might greatly benefit by extending the autonomy granted to Egypt to other provinces of the Ottoman Empire.

An official translation into French of the Firman delivered to the Khedive the 13th Rebiul Akhir, 1290 (8th June, 1873), has been officially communicated to foreign Powers. The following English translation is published by the *Levant Herald*:—

"After the usual formal preliminaries, the Firman goes on to say:—

"As you are aware, we have taken into consideration your request respecting the promulgation of an Imperial Firman, combining in their details, and with the modifications which it has been deemed necessary to introduce, all the Hatts and Firmans which were issued subsequently to the Firman granting hereditary succession to the ex-*vali* Mehemet Ali Pasha, and which were intended either to alter the mode of succession or to concede new immunities and privileges, in harmony with the position of the Khedivate and the character of its inhabitants.

"The present Firman will be for the future substituted for the other Imperial Firmans, and its provisions, hereinafter set forth, will be for ever available and of executive authority.

"The order of succession to the Khedivate of Egypt, granted by the Firman invested with our Imperial signature, dated 2 Rebur'-ul-Akkirs 1257, has been modified so as to allow of Khedivate of Egypt passing to the eldest son of the person holding the dignity of Khedive, after him to his eldest son, and so on in succession—that is to say, that the succession shall be regulated exclusively by order of primogeniture, persuaded as we are that this will be to the interest of the good administration of the Khedivate and the welfare of its inhabitants. On the other hand, considering the importance and the extent of Egypt, and appreciating the care and efforts devoted to its prosperity and to the amelioration of the welfare of its population; considering the fidelity and attachment of which you have given us proofs, we have admitted you to all our confidence and have favoured you with our utmost good will.

"To give you a striking proof of it, we decree, as the law of succession of the Khedivate, that the Government of Egypt and its dependencies, and the localities which form part of it, as also the claim acamates of Souakin and Massowah, with their dependencies